FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 14, 1861. [NO. 2276.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Standard we condense Monday's proceedings, and our Reporter's letters annexed furnish those of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock on Monday, and the Speaker stated that the Senate had met regularly since leave of absence had been granted to Senators, but that no quorum having been present at any time, no business had been transacted.

Memorials and proceedings of meetings on Federal affairs were presented from Duplin, Cleveland, Columbus and Chatham.

A proposition from the House for a joint select committee on slaves and free negroes was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the bill reported by the committee on federal relations in regard to the call of a convention, was made the order of the day for Wednesday 12 o'clock.

Mr Walker introduced a bill to incorporate the State Educational Association; and a bill for the relief of Davidson College.

Mr Street, a bill to amend charter of Newbern.

Mr. Waugh, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to establish the County of Alleghany."

Mr. Brown, a bill to incorporate the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction R. R. Company.

The Speaker, a communication from the State Treasurer in regard to the sale of coupon bonds, in response to a resolution of the Senate asking for information.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson presented resolutions in regard to federal relations, and made remarks at length, declaring that Lincoln was a usurper, and that his inauguration should not be submitted to by the people of the U. S. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A number of bills and resolutions of no general interest were received from the House and appropriately referred.

A bill to amend ch. 61 Rev. Code, in relation to Internal Improvements, was rejected on 2d reading. The bill, we believe, was intended to remove restrictions upon railroad building by others than incorporated companies.

Mr Turner presented a resolution, asking for information from the Governor as to whether he had been asked for forces to take and defend any of the forts on the coast of North Carolina; if so, by whom, and what his reply to this application was.

On motion of Mr Avery, this resolution was laid on the table, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Barringer, Dickson, Eure, Faison, Hall, Harris of F., Harris of C. Humphrey, Lane, Pitchford, Shaw, Simpson, Street, Taylor of G. Taylor of B., Thomas of D., Walker, Watson, Waugh, Whitaker, Winstead—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Bledsoe, Blount, Dockery, Dowd, Morehead, Ramsay, Sharp, Slaughter, Spencer, Turner and Worth—12.

The House of Commons was called to order on Monday at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Folk introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the propriety of requiring the Chairmen of Common Schools to take an oath of office.

Proceedings of meetings in Moore, Forsyth, Wilkes, Carteret, Caldwell, and Orange, were presented. All these proceedings contain resolutions opposing dissolution for existing causes; most of them in favor of arming the State, and all for resistance to any aggression by a Republican administration.

A number of bills heretofore introduced and noted were appropriately referred.

Mr Crumpler introduced a bill to incorporate the Statesville and Tennessee turnpike company.

Mr Jordan, a bill to amend an act to incorporate Greenville and French Broad Railroad.

Mr Bridgers, a bill to prevent cumulative disabilities and to grant land titles; and a bill to encourage the improvement of land.

Mr Barringer, a bill to prevent horse stealing.

Mr Wright, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Mill Company.

Mr Merrimon, a bill to charter the Asheville Bank.

Mr Waugh, a bill to re-survey and establish the line between the counties of Surry and Wilkes.

Mr White, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 12, sec. 1, entitled "Bastardy."

Mr Martin, a bill to authorize Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to appoint three commissioners for each county, to lay off public roads.

Mr Hill, a bill to authorize the holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Caswell, to try all slaves now in jail in that county charged with rape and other felonies. The rule was suspended, the bill passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr Person moved to make the reports of the committee on federal relations the special order for Wednesday, 12 o'clock, M. Agreed to.

The House agreed to a Senate proposition to print the Treasurer's report in relation to sales of bonds.

SENATE,.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the Journal of Thursday, Dec. 20th 1860, was corrected by the insertion of his motion to print the communication from the A. and N. C. Railroad Co., which the Clerk had inadvertently omitted.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on merchants from ½ to ¼ of 1 per cent.

Mr. Ramsay offered a resolution requiring the Governor to procure a National Flag, to be hoisted over the Capitol during the session of the Legislature. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Burton.

Mr. Dickson, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on Revolvers, Bowie Knives and other weapons. Adopted.

Mr. Street, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of taxing the hire of Slaves. Adopted.

Mr. Walker, a bill to provide for the establishment of Schools for the education of Common School Teachers. Referred.

Mr. Stowe, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Lincolnton.

A message from the House announced the passage of an engrossed resolution in favor of Edward Yarborough. [The Hotel bill for entertaining the Alabama Commissioners.]

A communication from the Governor relative to the Western N. C. Railroad, accompanied the message.

The resolution having passed its 1st reading, Mr. Burton moved to suspend the rules that it might be put on its 2d reading.

Mr. Sharpe moved to refer it to the Committee on Claims. Not agreed to.

Mr. Dockery thought the amount of the claim too large, but would not oppose the passage of the resolution. He did not wish to treat the Alabama Commissioners with the slightest disrespect.

After some discussion between Messrs. Hall, Eure, Sharp, Burton and others, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Sundry unimportant private bills and resolutions passed 3d readings and were ordered to be engrossed. Also, a bill to amend the Revised Code relative to Pilots.

A bill to repeal the act of 1858-9, concerning the counties of Cherokee and Robeson, passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Bledsoe's bill to amend Chap. 101 of Revised Code concerning Roads, Ferries and Bridges, was, after some discussion between Messrs. Barringer and Bledsoe, rejected, 18 to 22

An Engrossed bill from the House, to authorize the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the County of Caswell, for the trial of such slaves as are now confined in the gaol of that County, under the charge of rape and other felonies, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House proposition to print the Governor's Message with the communication of the Western N. C. railroad, was concurred in.

A bill to prevent the felling of timber in certain streams in Hertford County; and a bill to prohibit emancipation of slaves by will, passed their 2d readings.

Mr. Turner offered a resolution endorsing the resolutions introduced by Mr. Crittenden of Ky. in the U. S. Senate, as the basis of an adjustment of our National troubles.

Mr. Turner spoke at length in favor of this resolution, and moved in conclusion that it lie on the table, and be printed, as he intended offering it as a substitute for the bill to call a State Convention, which he understood would shortly be reported to the Senate. He would then fully give his reasons for urging their passage. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan'y 9.

MEMORIALS.—Mr. Waugh presented a series of Union resolutions, adopted by a Mass Meeting held in the County of Forsyth. These resolutions opposed the call of a State Convention—urged a reorganization of the Militia, and the imposition of prohibitory taxes on Northern goods and merchandize.

Mr Winstead, a Union memorial from a public meeting in Person.

Mr Worth, a like memorial from Randolph County, proposing the call of a Convention of all the States—the establishment of a Central Confederacy—rejecting the two extremes, and opposing the calling of a State Convention.

Mr Avery, a memorial from a Union meeting in Caldwell—deprecating coercion, and contending that the General Government should recognize at once the sovereignty of seceding States. They also urge the Legislature to call a Convention of the people.

Mr Taylor of Nash, a secession memorial from a meeting in that county, urging the call of a Convention, and proposing the thorough re-organization of the militia.

Mr Turner, Union resolutions from a meeting in Hillsboro'. All these were read and laid on the table.

Mr Turner spoke at some length on Federal Relations, and paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the people of Orange, (the ancestors of these memorialists,) exhibited in the Revolutionary War and during the days of colonial oppression. In the course of his remarks he incidentally alluded to the fact that a company of sailors from the town of Wilmington, fought at the Battle of Alamance, with the army which Tryon had assembled for the purpose of crushing the gallant Regulators, who had risen in arms against the oppressors of their country.

Deeming this an imputation on the Revolutionary patriotism of the people of the Cape Fear Region, Mr Hall of New Hanover vindicated his people with some warmth, from what he deemed an unjust aspersion.

Mr Turner replied, disclaiming any intention to make such imputation. He had as much if not greater right to speak for the people of the Cape Fear than the Senator from New Hanover. Mr Turner read from Wheeler's History, resolutions adopted by a meeting of patriots on the Cape Fear in 1775, which he thought superior to the Declaration of Independence. To these resolutions were appended the signatures of his—Mr Turner's—grand-father, great uncle, and other kinsmen. He indignantly repelled and repudiated any reflection, disparaging the valor, patriotism and honor of the Revolutionary heroes of *that* or any other section of the State.

Mr Ramsay presented the following memorials which were read and laid on the table, viz: A secession memorial from the county of Rowan, and a Union memorial from the same county.

On motion of Mr Brown, the Senate went into committee of the Whole, on the special order—the Bill to call a Convention of the people—and Mr Speight was called to the chair.

The bill was read and Mr Avery offered a substitute providing for the call of the Convention by a two-thirds vote. The original proposes that it be called by the vote of a bare majority of the two Houses.

Mr Turner opposed the bill *in toto*, but was glad that the substitute had been offered, as it proposed to relieve the bill of one of its most obnoxious features. Mr Turner gave notice, that he should on some future day, offer an amendment, empowering the Convention, if called, to alter the State Constitution, so that Revenue may be raised from slaves hitherto untaxed.

Mr Brown opposed the substitute, in that it omitted the oath of qualification which the original bill proposes should be administered to the delegates to the Convention. Mr Brown thought the Convention should be restricted.

Mr Avery replied, denying the right of the Legislature to restrict, by oath or otherwise, the action of the Convention. He for one had not yet lost confidence in the virtue and patriotism of the people. The Convention would reflect their views and express their wishes. The Convention would not, could not, be the mere creature of legislative enactment. He had lost all hope of the preservation of the Union as it now exists.

Before this Convention could assemble, two-thirds of the Southern States would be out of the Union. North Carolina would be forced to follow. The Union was, even now, being dissolved with railroad speed.

Mr Brown rejoined, and Mr Avery again addressed the committee, uring the adoption of his substitute.

Mr Erwin addressed the committee, repelling the imputations which Mr Brown had cast on the motives of those who favored the adoption of Mr Avery's substitute.

Mr Brown denied having impugned the honesty, purity and patriotism of any one's motives.

Mr Erwin resumed, and said that notwithstanding the gentleman's disclaimer, his remarks, owing to his high position, &c., had all the weight and influence of direct personal imputations. Such was the inevitable impression which Mr Brown's speeches were calculated to leave on every mind. Mr E. replied at length to Mr Brown's objections to the call of an unrestricted Convention. He thought the question of Ad Valorem taxation should be considered and decided by that Convention, because it was germane to the one which the Convention was chiefly to consider. He thought that the *status* of our free negro population should also be considered by that body. He could safely say that the West no longer desired to disturb the existing basis of representation. He claimed to know the feelings of Western men on this subject. He had in former days advocated a change of the basis, but since the East had shown a disposition to extend to the West the benefits accruing from the Internal Improvement system, he as well as others was content that the bssis should remain unaltered.

Mr Erwin's speech elicited much laughter and applause from the lobby and galleries.

Mr Brown replied to Mr Erwin.

Mr Barringer opposed the doctrine of coercion, and denied being a disunionist *per se*, although his speech was as ultra in its tone as any yet made in the Senate.

Mr Turner addressed the committee in reply to Mr. Erwin.

On motion of Mr Avery the Committee rose and asked leave to sit again at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr Bledsoe introduced a bill for the protection of the people and property of the State.

Mr Sharpe moved to print Mr Avery's substitute for the bill calling a Convention. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

FROM OUR HOUSE REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 8th.

Editors Observer:—The members of the Legislature are nearly all back at their posts, after the rather unusual recess taken at the Christmas holidays. Yesterday there was not much done in either House; the time being mostly occupied in reading the proceedings of various public meetings held over the State; most of them of a conservative character, opposing secession for existing causes, but in favor of putting the State in a posture to maintain her rights in any emergency.

To-day, after the ordinary business of receiving petitions and memorials, and the introduction of resolutions and bills, the House, on motion of Mr. Green of Franklin, suspended the rule in order to take up the Senate bill, making an appropriation for arming the State. The bill being read the third time, the following amendments were offered and successively voted down, viz:

By Mr Henry, requiring the arms, when purchased, to be distributed to the counties in proportion to the number of men therein capable of bearing arms.

By Mr Shober, requiring the companies receiving the arms to give security therefor.

By Mr Ferebee, forbidding the arms to be taken out of the State.

These amendments were advocated by the movers and by Messrs. Farrow, Merrimon, Crumpler, Davis of Rutherford, and Guthrie, and were opposed by Messrs. Person and Meares.

The bill passed its 3d reading, yeas 73, Nays 26.

There was no other business transacted in the House to-day, the report of which would be of general interest. To-morrow the report of the Committee on federal relations, (majority and minority,) is the special order for 12 o'clock, M. The feature that will elicit discussion is that for the calling of a State Convention to consider on our federal relations. It is the opinion of many that if a convention be called, it will be the first step towards a secession from the Union, and hence, they will oppose it. Others think that the action of such a convention would more than probably be of a conservative character, and therefore exert a beneficial influence in quieting the existing excitement and lead to a better state of things. These will go for it under this conviction. I will give you the features and progress of the discussion, and the result, at the earliest moment practicable.

The weather here is mild and spring-like, and makes one think of planting vegetables, and attending to other garden matters.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 9th.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The report of the Committee on Federal Relations came up in both Houses to-day. The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Mr. Avery offered a substitute providing for the call of an unrestricted Convention of the State. Debate was participated in by Hon. B. Brown, W. W. Avery, Mr. Turner of Orange, and Mr. Erwin. Mr. Barringer had the floor when the Committee rose. He will pursue his remarks to-morrow.

A like course was pursued in the House. A substitute for the Committee's bill was offered by Mr. Person, who, in introducing it, took ground in favor of the right of secession, and that North Carolina should immediately secede. He occupied nearly the whole time of the sitting.

The matter will again be debated to-morrow in the House.

A report, that I look upon as reliable, has just reached here, that Fort Caswell has been taken possession of by volunteers from Brunswick and New Hanover counties. It has given rise to considerable excitement here.

There can be but little doubt that the Legislature will decide to call a Convention by the constitutional maj.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1861.

A GRAVE MOVEMENT.—We learn from two sources in Raleigh, as will be seen, that Fort Caswell has been seized by individuals. We did hope that there was sufficient respect for the Laws and the Constitution in North Carolina, if nowhere else, to save her from such an act of treason (which has not even the *appearance* of a brave act, as the fort is altogether unprotected,) against the government under which we live. But it seems that we over-estimated the conservatism of our people.

The following is evidently the origin of the movement. The Wilmington Herald of yesterday says:

"Considerable excitement prevailed here yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a dispatch received from the Hon. W. S. Ashe, at Washington, directed to some of the Minute Men, and stating that a Revenue Cutter with fifty men, and, we believe, eight guns, under the command of Lieut. Nones, had left Wilmington, Del., for Fort Caswell, at the mouth of our river; and, also, corroborating the statement in regard to the Star of the West having been dispatched to Charleston. It was currently reported that the Minute Men were about to start for the Fort, on one of the Tug Boats. We are happy to say, however, that they did not go. We do not think our citizens, or any portion of them, are disposed to take any such unauthorized and responsible step at present."

It is proper to add, that this story of the revenue cutter for Fort Caswell is found nowhere else, not even among the irresponsible lies of the telegraph sensation writers. "No other person has the news," as the papers say. But, if true, where were our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that *they* did not send the information, and advise either peace or war? Instead of that, they have left a private individual to take that responsibility.

FORT CASWELL TAKEN!

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

"RALEIGH, 9th January.

"Fort Caswell was taken by 100 men from Smithville this morning. The Governor last night refused to issue an order to that effect—application having been made by telegraph. Judging by the debate to-day, the House will to-morrow pass a bill to call *an open and unrestricted Convention* of the people, by a large majority. I think 100 will vote for it."

GOV. ELLIS'S COURSE.—Our readers will have observed, that the State Journal mentions as a fact, that when the "Wilmington committee" called on Gov. Ellis to get permission to take Fort Johnston, he showed them a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, contradicting the rumor about troops being on the way to this State. On this subject we find the following remarkable statements in the N. Y. Times's Washington correspondence:

"In conversation, this evening, with several of the North Carolina delegation, they inform me that they had been aware, for some time past, that the small squad of Secessionists in that State had been for weeks past concocting schemes to seize the Federal property, which, perhaps, might have been consummated without the knowledge of the Union men of the State, whereby the latter might possibly have been drawn into it; but having been advised of that fact, *the members of Congress immediately telegraphed to their friends to suppress all such revolutionary schemes*, which advice was at once taken, and this movement thus interrupted. Having implicit confidence in the honesty and ability of Gov. Ellis, *they also sent a dispatch to him* to quell all such insurrections, and it is believed he will use all his power to prevent an outbreak. They also state that there need be no alarm as to North Carolina taking any such precipitate action. It is recommended by these members that a convention be immediately called to discuss this question, and to present some plan for the adjustment of all these difficulties, and thus save their State from being drawn into this vortex of certain ruin.

"Messrs Branch, Smith, Leach, and Vance, from this State, are deserving of great credit, for the manner in which they meet these difficulties, and in their devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

'Senator Clingman has recently been quite conspicuous as a panic maker, earnestly advising gentlemen to send away their families, upon the ground that they will not be safe here. One of our hotel keepers took him to task for the matter quite severely."

It gives us very great pleasure to find Mr. Branch engaged in so good a cause, and we are really inclined to hope, from all the facts, that even Gov. Ellis has been co-operating with the four gentlemen named.

LIGHT BREAKING!—We have received information—(being private and confidential we cannot enter into particulars)—from a Southern friend now at the North, which assures us that a movement has been made that will without doubt lead to a satisfactory settlement of the sectional question, if it can only be fully developed and consummated in time, before any collision occurs. When we bid the friends of the Union and of Southern rights to *hope*, we do not speak lightly or unadvisedly.

P. S. Even before we could issue this in the Observer there comes to us confirmation, in a great measure, in the action of the Border State Committee, for which see news head. This action was almost unanimous, only one member voting against it, and he (Sherman of Ohio,) because he wished to incorporate a provision that no more territory should be acquired without a two-thirds vote of Congress,—a provision which it would have been wise to adopt—and that if acquired, it should at once and by the same act be admitted as a State.

CAUTIOUS.—It is remarkable that all the seizures so far made of forts, arsenals, and revenue cutters, have been accompanied by the carefully worded pretence that it was done to prevent their falling into the hands of the mob. Even the Governor of South Carolina, Col. Pickens, takes care to say, in a message sent to the Legislature on Thursday last, as follows:—

"In the orders issued it was expressly stated that these occupations were made with a view to prevent the further destruction of public [U. S.] property, and to secure the public safety, if possible. The Arsenal, containing the arms of the United States, in the city, was more recently taken possession of, to prevent any premature collision, and for safe keeping, in the present excited state of the public mind. All steps which have been taken, have been taken from necessity, and with a view to give security and safety in the present condition of the country."

All of which means, If the State can hold them, well: If not, why we did not mean to hold them, but only to keep the mob from "the further destruction of public property."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,729,264 bales, against 2,285,270 last year. Decrease, 556,006 bales.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE?—We have received permission to publish the following practical, common sense views of one of the most eminent men in the State. We respectfully commend them to the attention of the Legislature:—

In respect to the affairs of the nation, although the prospect is gloomy, there is one ray of hope. It seems the members of Congress have become so much embittered against each other, that nothing is to be expected from that quarter. But the framers of the Constitution, foreseeing this state of things, provided, that "on the application of the *Legislatures* of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments"—Art. 5.

If our Legislature could be induced to take the lead in making the application, New York and Pennsylvania would immediately follow, and the chances are, that two-thirds of the Legislatures would join in the application, and the convention would no doubt put the subject on a satisfactory footing, by proposing, for instance, the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden as amendments to the Constitution. This movement by our Legislature would check the tendency towards disunion sentiments which seem to be spreading like some contagious disease, by directing attention to the fact that there is some other remedy besides revolution.

The idea of arming volunteers and calling a State Convention is inconsistent with the plan of having a general Convention on the application of the *Legislatures* of the States. Many favor these measures merely because they feel that *something* ought to be done, and don't know what else to be a-doing;—but they are both inexpedient, being calculated to add to the excitement at the South, and to irritate the North by having the appearance of *threats*—which rarely produce a state of feeling favorable to compromise and reconciliation. Why call a State Convention, unless we have made up our minds to secede?

A State Convention cannot make an application to Congress to call a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States. That must be done by the Legislature. Then why call a Convention? that is the question. Some say "for the purpose of having a Convention of all of the slave-holding States." Such an assemblage is not warranted by any provision in the Constitution, and of course can result in no practical end; and should the States that have seceded *condescend* to go into such a Convention, they will be sure to propose some impossible condition, and unless their views are adopted, secede, and leave matters worse than they are now.

Why be at the expense of arming and equipping volunteers? If we are ripe for revolution, it may be well enough; otherwise I ask, *cui bono?* There is no reason to apprehend an attack from the general government, or an invasion from the South; and as to the negroes, there is no more danger from that quarter now than has existed for the last ten years; and in case of emergency, there is a full supply of arms in the arsenal in your town, ready for distribution by the general government instantly. The truth is, I fear, both of these measures will only tend to excite the good people of the old North State, and prevent a calm consideration of the course best to be pursued.

Should you ask, what is to be done with the seceding States? We are not obliged to *follow* or to *fight them*. In the mountains when a fire breaks out in the woods, and gets too much head-way, the plan is not to fight it—whereby it is only scattered the more—but to go off and "circle around it," that is, scrape away the leaves, and let it burn out of itself. The Legislature should instruct our members of Congress not to vote for coercion, but to give up to the seceding States all the forts and arsenals within their limits, *situate on the main land*, retaining and properly garrisoning such as can only be approached by water. Our ships of war can command the sea and collect the revenue without a collision. In this point of view it seems providential, that the States have no navies. So the revenue can be quietly collected, the postal arrangements can be stopped, and the States being "circled around" and left to cool reflection, will soon become convinced that their true interest is in the Union—in other words "the fire will burn out of itself."

LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON.—We are in receipt of two letters from gentlemen in Charleston, one of which, intended by the writer for publication, cannot have a place in the Observer, if for no other reason for this, that the writer says:—

"I feel satisfied that old North Carolina will soon cry aloud and ask protection under the Palmetto flag."

Should North Carolina ever sink to that depth of degradation, we will endeavor to be indifferent to her further fate.

The other letter is from a valued friend, not intended for publication, but to correct two errors as to South Carolina which have been copied into and commented on in the Observer. First, that a tax of $16 had been laid on every negro; and second, that an agent had been in Wall street endeavoring to negotiate the State loan.

Our friend says, (whilst admitting that "the taxes will be necessarily increased, but not quite in that ratio,") that the committee of Ways and Means had not yet reported, and therefore the alleged tax cannot be correct. We suppose the reference is to the *Legislative* committee. The statement copied by us from the papers of the day was that the *Convention* had, in secret session, laid the tax. We have seen no denial of this in any paper, and yet our correspondent is doubtless correct, for he would have heard of it if such a tax had been laid.

As to the agent in Wall street, that was asserted in New York papers, as well as by private letter from a most decided opponent of Black Republicanism, and has never been contradicted in any paper so far as we have seen, though we do hear that a New York paper that we do not see and would not credit if we did, has contradicted it. Our friend, and he at least is altogether reliable so far as his information extends, says that the story "can hardly be true, for the bonds have not yet been issued, and when issued have all been taken by the banks."

We give the corrections with pleasure, for we have never knowingly done injustice to South Carolina. It is impossible in these days to know what article of news is reliable.

Our friend closes his letter by asking us to "be *just* to South Carolina," and assuring us that in spite of "an occasional sneer and witticism at the expense of North Carolina, by a few newspaper editors in South Carolina," there is "the most hearty good will and affection for you and the good old North State."

We *are* just to South Carolina. If led into error by other papers, we promptly correct the error. But this cannot remove our obligation to warn our fellow citizens of North Carolina against being "dragged" into treason by South Carolina; to show that her action is in contempt of the opinion and feelings of North Carolina, yet intended to *coerce* the latter into a union with her; and to denounce her *officially* avowed plan (as bad as any black republicanism,) of forcing us to "emancipation" if we refuse to go with her.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.—We publish the proceedings of two more in to-day's Observer; one in Robeson and another in Stanly. We have on hand also proceedings in Richmond, Montgomery, Chatham and Moore; and of a meeting of about 500 voters of Davidson, Guilford, and Randolph at Bush Hill. We shall crowd them in as rapidly as possible in the order named, being that of their reception.

The Wilmington Journal brings the proceedings of a meeting at Elizabethtown, Bladen, on the 29th ult., which is opposed to a dissolution of the Union, opposed to the hasty action of South Carolina, as inconsistent with proper respect for her sister States; and in favor of a State Convention and arming the militia.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Gov. Letcher of Virginia in his Message earnestly recommends the Legislature to call a National Convention for the settlement of sectional questions. A committee appointed to consider the subject has reported a bill for the purpose.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—The Convention, to-day, appointed Delegates to the General Congress of the seceding States, as follows: Hons. T. J. Withers, L. M. Keitt, W. W. Boyce, James Chesnut, Jr., R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwell and C. G. Memminger.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—President A. B. Longstreet, of the South Carolina College, issues a four-page pamphlet, entitled "Shall South Carolina begin the War?" He earnestly desires the collector on board the Harriet Lane to be allowed to land, be treated politely, be introduced to Mr. Colcock, that every means be used so that the collectors of the two sovereign powers can settle their respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness. He says if the posts should be reinforced, it would be an unfair conflict. Hundreds of our sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States be brought upon our devoted city. He imploringly closes by saying, "Let the first shot come from our enemies."

A resolution was adopted permitting the officers of any force, regular or volunteer, raised under order of this convention, to hold seats in either house of the general assembly, or any other officer similarly appointed.

The convention then adjourned until again called together by the President.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—The United States Arsenal and Forts at this place were taken on yesterday at daylight by the Alabama troops. They contained 78,000 stand of arms; 1,500 boxes powder; 30,000 rounds of musket cartridges; and other munitions of war. Fort Morgan, situated eight miles below Mobile, was taken this (Friday) morning, by the Mobile troops, and garrisoned by two hundred men.

The Alabama State Convention.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 7.—The Convention met at noon. All the counties were represented. The convention had a considerable discussion and consultation on the preamble and resolutions offered by the secession side. They were at last put in such a form as commanded the unanimous vote of the convention. The preamble and resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, the only bond of union between the several States is the Constitution of the United States; and, whereas, that instrument has been violated by a majority of the Northern States in their separate legislative action, by denying to the people of the Southern States their clear and just rights under said Constitution; and whereas, a sectional party known as the "Black Republican" party has in the recent election elected Abraham Lincoln President and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President of the United States, who hold that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize property in slaves, and that the government should be so administered as to prevent the extension of slavery into the common territories of said States, and that its power should be so exercised as that slavery should in time be exterminated; therefore, be it resolved by the people of Alabama in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama will not submit to the administration of the said Lincoln and Hamlin as President and Vice President of the United States upon the principles referred to in the foregoing preamble."

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 8.—The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina addressed the Convention yesterday.

Judge McIntosh's preamble and resolution read as follows:

WHEREAS, All hope of preserving the Union, upon terms consistent with the honor and safety of the slave States, has been finally dissipated by recent indications of the strength of the anti-slavery sentiment in the free States, therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Florida, in convention assembled, hold that it is undoubtedly the right of the several States of the Union to withdraw from said Union, at such time and for such cause as in the opinion of the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity, may seem just and proper. And, in the opinion of this Convention, the existing causes are such as to compel the State of Florida to proceed to exercise that right.

These were adopted 62 to 5. The convention was in secret session most of the afternoon.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 7.—The delegates to the convention are unanimous for secession.

The convention assembled this morning and adopted a resolution requesting the President to appoint a committee to draft an Ordinance of secession.

Virginia.—The Legislature met on Monday. Governor Letcher's message is of a conservative character. He adopts some of Crittenden's views; demands the best guarantees before an alliance with the North or South; disapproves of South Carolina's precipitancy; is against a State, but favors a General Convention. Its general tenor seems to give satisfaction to all except a few who are in favor of extreme measures. Virginia will do all which becomes a great State, but she does not intend to be dragged hurriedly out of the Union, before she can take even an observation, to see whither she is drifting.

Resolutions against coercion of a State were adopted by the legislature, and committees appointed to consider the question of a State convention.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 8.—The Legislature met in extra session yesterday. The Governor, in his message, recommends that the question of a convention be submitted to the people. He says the only remedy for present evils is in amendments to the Federal Constitution. That on the refusal of these, Tennessee should take measures to maintain her equality in the Union, or her independence out of it. He recommends the organization of the militia, and the purchase of arms.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Governor of Illinois recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty and other unjust laws.

CINCINNATI, Jan 9.—The Governor of Ohio recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill of that State. Says the Union must be preserved.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The steamer Joseph Whitney is being chartered to convey troops and munitions of war from Boston to Fort Jefferson, at the Tortugas, Florida.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—This city has gone for immediate secession.

Maine.—Gov. Washburne's Inaugural Address to the Legislature recommends conciliation and forbearance; to stand by the Constitution; and although urging the Legislature to make no compromises involving moral treason, he recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill if found to be unconstitutional.

Michigan.—Governor Blair, in his Inaugural address, says in reference to South Carolina, that he presumes, if it could be done properly, the country generally would be willing to let the restless little nation of South Carolina retire forever. But it cannot be done without destruction of the Confederacy, and self-preservation will compel us to *resist* it. He denies that the Personal Liberty Bills have prevented the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in a single instance. The law had always been enforced by the courts on an appeal being taken. He invites judicial scrutiny into State legislation—and is willing to abide the result. He recommends the Legislature to manifest its loyalty and proffer the President the use of the whole military power of the State to sustain the integrity of the Union.

California.—The Pony Express of the 22d ult. has arrived. There was increased anxiety in California concerning the Union. The entire press of the State now take a serious view of the secession movement. They favor the preservation of the Union by concessions, and all the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws. Some talk of a Pacific Republic, but the present tone of public sentiment is for the Union, even in case of secession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Returns are daily received at the proper office here, from South Carolina postmasters, showing that affairs in this respect are going on as heretofore, including the honoring of contractors' orders for pay, the purchase of postage stamps, &c.

Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Department, tendered his resignation to-day to the President. The ground assigned is that the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Interior, had sent 250 troops in the "Star of the West" to reinforce Major Anderson. Not learning this fact until this morning, he forthwith resigned.

The frequent inquiries from parties in the South and West as to supplies of arms, have elicited the fact that the Government declines to dispose of any more for the present, and also that the stock in private hands, in New York and other cities, has been exhausted, and manufacturers have large orders ahead. It is reported that orders have gone to England for large supplies.

Postmaster Huger, of Charleston, has written to the Postmaster General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for all revenues accruing to his office. For the present, therefore, the Postal arrangements will remain unchanged.

Memorials are pouring into Congress from the Northern States, signed by men of all political parties, praying Congress to submit Mr. Crittenden's resolutions as an amendment to the Constitution. Senator Bigler presented a large number this morning, and expressed the opinion that Pennsylvania would sanction the measure; that his State would concede anything for peace, except the Union; that she would never yield. There is a rapidly growing sentiment throughout the North favorable to Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment, and letters are pouring in urging the Republicans to accept it.—*Cor. Balt. American.*

The President and the S. C. Commissioners.—The correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and President Buchanan appears in the Charleston papers of Saturday last, having been submitted to the Convention in secret session the evening previous. It consists of three letters, the first dated Dec. 29, from the Commissioners to the President, in which they demand, as a preliminary to all negotiations, a disapproval by the President of the act of Maj. Anderson in seizing Fort Sumter; the second, dated Dec. 30, from the President, in which, while admitting that Maj. Anderson acted without express orders, (though he had a distinct discretionary order to do what he did, "whenever he had tangible evidence of design to proceed to a hostile act,") he yet refuses to repudiate the act; and the third, dated Jan. 1, in which the Commissioners attempt to refute the allegations of the President's letter in which he justifies Maj. Anderson's conduct. This last letter the President returned to the Commissioners with the following indorsement on its back: "This paper just presented to the President is of such a character that he declines to receive it."

Pennsylvania Senator.—Corwan, Republican, has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Bigler. Mr. C. was formerly a Clay Whig, and is not regarded as a radical Republican.

CONGRESS.—The House was not in session on Saturday. In the Senate, Mr. Mason presented resolutions directing the Secretary of War to furnish information on all matters proposed or settled as to military operations in the South. Laid over. Mr. Sumner, a petition to amend the Constitution so as to recognize the existence of God. Tabled. Mr. Seward made a great Pacific Railroad speech.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of his resolutions, and Mr. Toombs made a fierce secession harangue.

In the House, a majority but not the necessary two-thirds voted for a suspension of rules to consider a compromise proposition similar to that of the border State committee. Two-thirds did vote to suspend to consider a resolution approving Maj. Anderson's course, &c. but there was no vote on the main question.

Both Houses adjourned to Wednesday—Tuesday being the 8th of January.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.—A letter from Wadesboro', in yesterday's Wilmington Herald, contradicts emphatically a story written to that paper from Florence, S. C., of a servile plot in Anson. There is not the slightest foundation for any such story. And it is a pity that its originator could not be properly punished.

PROPOSED RAILROAD.—In the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday last Mr. Mullins presented the petition of sundry citizens of Marion and Marlborough Districts, for the charter of a railroad from Florence to Fayetteville, N. C.; which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

YADKIN COUNTY.—A friend writes:—

HAMPTONVILLE, N. C., Dec'r 28, 1860.

We are unanimous for the Union as it is. Some difference of opinion as to the *guarantees* we ought to insist upon. If there is cause for disunion now, it has existed for 8 years. But as the question is now forced upon us it ought to be settled now and forever; but let reason and forbearance prevail; let us not plunge wildly into the secession cauldron.

Leaving South Carolina.—A gentleman passed through this city yesterday, with about sixty negroes, from South Carolina. We remember that in 1832 thousands left that distracted State, and sought a home in the more quiet and loyal States of Alabama and Tennessee. We expect to see a similar condition of things now. There are more in South Carolina who can appreciate the blessings they have enjoyed in the Union, and have too much good sense to exchange them for an uncertainty.

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the Memphis Bulletin of Saturday last. It records a significant fact. We expect to hear of large numbers of slave-holders fleeing from South Carolina, if the present state of things continues much longer. And so in South Carolina so it would be in Virginia. Truly, no man can foresee the ultimate result of the wild project of Secession.

Richmond Whig.

☞ See Fourth Page.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., by Wm. R. Love, Esq., Mr. RICHARD HOBSON to Miss SALLIE JANE EASAMS, all of this county.

MEETING AT LOCK'S CREEK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Lock's Creek District,—held at Blockersville on the 8th of January 1861, S. R Hawley was called to the Chair, and N A Graham appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and on motion the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions; James M. Williamson, L. Bryan, and Tho's Sessoms, who reported the following:—

WHEREAS, At a county convention held in Fayetteville, on the 4th day of Dec., last, certain resolutions were passed relative to the present perilous condition of the country; and whereas, it has been intimated that the action of said convention did not clearly express the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of Cumberland County—therefore, we a portion of the citizens of Lock's Creek District, in said county, feel called upon so far as we are concerned to declare our opinions on the subject, and we believe that we express the sentiments of a large portion of the District.

1. Therefore Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the said county convention, embody our sentiments, and we hereby fully approve and endorse the same.

2. Resolved, That we instruct our members in the General Assembly, to vote for no man for Senator in the Congress of the United States, who is unwilling to demand and contend for our rights within the Union, until every honorable, constitutional and lawful effort to secure the same is exhausted.

On motion the Secretary was requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the Fayetteville Observer for publication. The Raleigh Standard will please copy.

S. R. HAWLEY, Ch'n.

N. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond County, irrespective of parties, held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the 1st day of Jan'y 1861, on motion of W. F. Leak, Esq., the meeting was called to order, and upon motion of Mr. R. H. Brown, Hugh McLean, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Cole and James S. Knight appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee on resolutions, viz: W. F. Leak, R. H. Brown, John Shortridge, John C. Knight and Wm. C. Leak.

The meeting was entertained by speeches from several gentlemen in absence of the committee, who, on their return, submitted through their chairman, W F. Leak, Esq., the following resolutions, which were read separately and passed with acclamation.

Resolved, 1st. That the election of a purely sectional President upon the principles enunciated before and since the election of Lincoln, is just cause for alarm to the people of the Southern States.

Resolved, 2d. That in the present disturbed and alarming condition of the country, we are in favor of calling a Convention at an *early* day in order that the people of North Carolina may take the matter in their own hands, with the understanding that whatever may be done, shall be submitted to them for ratification.

Resolved, 3d. That as yet we do not advocate the withdrawal of North Carolina from the confederacy until all shall be done consistent with honor and security, yet at the same time we declare that the agitation of the slavery question must now be settled without longer forbearance on the part of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, 4th. That to this end we call upon North Carolina in Convention assembled, and in the exercise of her highest sovereignty, to define her position and that too in language so unmistakeably plain that even fanaticism itself shall not be deceived thereby.

Resolved, 5th. That we ask no slave code or any other kind of a code, only asking that slavery shall receive the same protection as property, as is now extended to every other species of property against "hostile" or any other kind of legislation.

Resolved 6th, That we demand a repeal of all those enactments of the Northern States known as "Liberty Aid Bills," interposing between the master and his runaway slave.

Resolved 7th, That Congress now, henceforth and forever, shall ignore the question of slavery in every manner, matter, shape and form in the States, in the District, and in the Territories; and that for this purpose a reasonable time be given (which reasonable time shall be decided by the Convention,) after which, unless an unqualifiedly favorable response be given, then we are the advocates of at once withdrawing from the confederacy, and you may call it secession, revolution or anything else you please.

Resolved 8th, That in the event that dissolution is inevitable, then we are unanimously in favor of a Southern Confederacy, and disapprove the idea of North Carolina being attached to a middle, or any other kind of Confederacy; for with the South we are one in interest, one in sentiment, one in feeling, one in our social relations, one in short in every thing calculated to impart prosperity, as well as give security to "hearth stone and altar."

Resolved 9th, That we regard the doctrine recently proclaimed in the Senate of the United States by a Senator from Tennessee, and endorsed by the Black Republican party, that the Federal Government should use force to coerce a State into obedience, which throws itself upon its original rights, is dangerous to the liberties of the country, violative of the spirit of the Constitution, subversive of the very foundations of American freedom, and ought not to be submitted to for one moment by the people of the Southern States.

Resolved 10th, That in order to carry out the 8th resolution, and as a last resort, we recommend that the Convention to be assembled shall select Commissioners to confer with the Southern States for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved 11th, That the above resolutions be placed before the two Houses of our Legislature, by the Senator from this District, and by the Commoner from this County, and that they be instructed to give efficacy to our wishes in that resolution requiring a Convention.

Speeches were made in support of the resolutions by Messrs. W. F. Leak, R. H. Brown, W. L. Steele, W. B. Cole, John Shortridge, L. H. Webb, Jno. C. Knight and others.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steele, the resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request that the other State papers copy.

HUGH McLEAN, Ch'n.

JOHN W. COLE, JAMES S. KNIGHT, } Secretaries.

MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held at Little's Mills, in the upper part of Richmond County, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the people on the present state of public affairs, Rev N T Bowdon was called to the Chair, and M S Austin and W H Lilly were appointed Secretaries. On motion of J P Little a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The Chairman appointed B F Little, O H Dockery, J P Little, J T Bradley, Dr O Hadley, R Bowdon and J D Pemberton, on said Committee. They, upon consultation, were unable to agree, and consequently brought two sets of resolutions before the meeting. The majority report was read by the Chairman of the Committee, and the minority by O H Dockery, each gentleman briefly commenting on his resolutions. The meeting was also addressed by W F Leak, Esq, and Gen A Dockery.

The following resolutions, read by the Chairman, were adopted by a small majority, viz:

We the citizens (in part) of the County of Richmond, ignoring all former political ties, having met at Little's Mills on the 29th of December 1860, for the purpose of expressing our most solemn conviction of what duty, patriotism and self-preservation require at our hands, in this the most trying crisis through which our country has ever passed, do proclaim to the world the following resolutions, as containing our deliberate sentiments:

Resolution 1. We proclaim an unwavering attachment and decided preference for the continuance of the present confederacy of States; we even prefer it to any Southern Confederacy, which may arise from its ruins; *provided* nevertheless, that our guaranteed rights under the Constitution shall be secured and handed down as our fathers intended they should be.

Resolution 2. That in order that there shall be no mistake in the language we employ, evincing our attachment to the Union, we feel ourselves now called upon by every consideration, animating a Southern bosom, to proclaim the following as the only conditions on which we, as a part of the people of North Carolina, are willing to remain much longer as a constituent part or member of the Federal Union.

1st. Those States that have nullified and set at nought the existing Constitution, by interposing their State laws to prevent the restoration of the runaway slave to his master, must absolutely, unqualifiedly and within a reasonable time repeal them, which reasonable time shall be for the people of N. C. in Convention assembled to declare and make known.

2d. Congress shall now and forever, ignore and have done with the question of slavery, in every manner, matter and form, either in the States, in the District, or in the Territories; we ask no "slave-code" or any other kind of a code, but all we require is that slavery as property, shall be placed upon the same footing, and receive the same protection, from "hostile" or any other kind of legislation, as is now extended to every other species of property. We would not ask more and cannot ask less.

3d. We are now opposed to immediate secession without first doing every thing in our power that has the slightest probability of a permanent reconciliation of our present difficulties, and still have hopes (although they are faint) that the sober "second thought" of the North will at once retrace their steps, redress our grievances and save the national vessel from being engulphed by the storm, which a reckless fanaticism has produced. That such may be the result, we pray God in his mercy to bring about.

4th. Should we be finally disappointed in these our reasonable expectations, then having done all we could, we will have the highest evidence that the "irrepressible conflict" is commenced, that they are fatally bent upon mischief; then we hold them, as our fathers held the British crown, "enemies in war, in peace friends;" then, but not until then, we call upon our State in its highest sovereign character, to step forth and release the obligations previously assumed by her citizens; and you may call this secession, revolution or whatever else you please, for we go for the thing *signified*, and not for that signifying it about which there may well arise diverse opinions.

5th. We instruct the Senator from this District, as also our Commoner, to vote for a call of a Convention, for the purpose of the people in Convention taking into consideration the matter for themselves, with however, the *distinct* understanding, that the deliberations of the Convention shall be re-submitted to the people for their final ratification.

6th. We are in favor of at once organizing the militia and for placing North Carolina in a complete state of defence for any and for every event that may arise.

7th. Resolved, as the deliberately expressed will of this meeting, that in case a separation shall become inevitable, that then and in that event, we go in for a Southern Confederacy and for a permanent Union with our sisters of the South, for we are one in the sameness of our institutions, one in interest, one in feeling and one in all our social relations, in short one in every thing that can impart prosperity to us as a people, and thus what God has joined, a reckless and unprincipled fanaticism shall not tear asunder.

8th. That it is the opinion of this meeting that our Legislature now in session be called on to defer for the present, action on the propriety of calling a Convention, to allow the people of North Carolina to express their opinions in regard to the same.

9th. Resolved. As the opinion of this meeting that should the people in Convention finally resolve upon a separation, that then the Convention shall proceed to elect commissioners to confer with our sister States of the South, upon the propriety of re-organizing ourselves into a Southern Confederacy, or taking such steps as they in their wisdom shall think best.

10th. Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers, with a request that all other papers in the State publish the same.

N. T. BOWDEN, Ch'n.

M. S. AUSTIN, W. H. LILLY, } Secs.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

Selling off at Cost!

AS I intend to change my business, I will now offer my stock at COST, at wholesale. My stock is all in good order and consists of

Whiskey, Brandy, Salt, Sugar, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Hoop and Bar Iron, &c., &c.

E. F. MOORE.

P. S. IF the above stock is not sold by the 25th of this month, I will on that day, commence to sell at Auction, and continue until every thing is sold out. E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-it25th

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account will please call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given. E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-it25th

NOTICE.

J. C. THOMSON would inform his friends, that he is much in need of money. Those who are indebted to him by Note or Account, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. Interest will be charged on all unpaid accounts from 1st Jan'y, 1861.

Jan'y 7, 1861. 86-1m

New Crop Molasses.

100 HHDS. NEW CROP SURINAM MOLASSES, now landing from Brig "Henry," for sale.

ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.

Wilmington, Jan'y 10, 1861. 86-i3t

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW. *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." Rev. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES ☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

Dec'r 22. 81*i6m

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly acilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in anothe column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 84-ly

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

From the Standard we add to our Reporters' accounts in the last Observer items of proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a bill to authorize J. H. Allen, late sheriff of Brunswick, to collect arrearages of taxes was passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On the bill (defeated as stated by our Reporter) to amend ch. 101 Rev. Code, concerning roads, ferries and bridges, the following proceedings were had:—

Mr. Bledsoe explained the bill, said that he wished to make all white citizens of the State politically equal and to do away with all discrimination between the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder.

Mr. Turner wished the magistrates to be made to work the roads; he said that from three to four thousand of the best working men were taken off the roads every year by appointing them magistrates; would like to so amend the bill as to make the magistrates work the roads.

Mr. Street opposed the bill.

Mr. Barringer thought the law as it stood just and fair.

Mr. Bledsoe supported the bill, and said that he could not see why a boy eighteen years of age should be required to work the roads when he was not responsible for debt—that he should strike for political equality among the white citizens of the State.

The bill was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Arendell, Bledsoe, Blount, Dockery, Eure, Ramsay, Slaughter, Spencer, Taylor of N., Thomas of D., Turner, Walker, Watson, Waugh, Whitaker, Winstead, Walkup, Whedbee and Worth.—18.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Barringer, Dickson, Dowd, Erwin, Faison, Hall, Harris of F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Lane, Morehead, Pitchford, Rogers, Shaw, Simpson, Street, Stowe, Taylor of G., and Taylor of B.—22

[The bill does not seem to have been printed, and we can give no clearer idea of its object than may be gained from the report.]

Mr. Bledsoe's Bill for the protection of people and property in the State, introduced on Wednesday, appropriates $700,000, to be used, when deemed absolutely necessary, by the Governor and Council for arming the State.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, the Speaker announced the House branch of the Committee on slaves and free negroes, viz: Messrs Marsh, Wright, Davis of Mecklenburg, Davis of Rutherford, and Pope. Mr Woodard was substituted for Mr Wright, who was excused.

Mr Harrington presented the proceedings of a meeting in Cumberland, opposed to secession for existing causes, and endorsing the course of Hon B Brown and Mr Harrington; and other gentlemen presented resolutions from Rowan, Granville, Alexander, Nash, Person and Buncombe.

Mr Williams, of Nash, a memorial from Wright Lucas, a free man of color, asking to be allowed to enslave himself for life.

Mr Mendenhall, a bill to incorporate the Concord Copper Mining Company.

Mr Winslow, a bill to increase the revenue of the State: exacts 25 per cent on all moneys collected under execution where the specie has been demanded. Mr Peebles, a bill to alter the term of office of sheriffs: to four years.

The Bill appropriating $300,000 to arm the State was taken up, 79 to 14, and as likely to interest all, we take the Standard's report, more full than our reporter's:—

Mr Farrow felt compelled to vote against the bill, because he believed it unnecessary. He was in favor of reorganizing the militia, and thought there were arms enough in the State for all purposes for which arms were likely to be needed by the militia or by volunteer companies. He was for a Constitutional Union, and against present secession.

Mr Henry offered an amendment, to provide for the distribution of the arms among the several counties in proportion to the military population. He had no objection to a bill for the purposes contemplated, but wished the arms properly distributed among those who had to pay for them.

The yeas and nays on his amendment resulted, yeas 42, nays 56.

Mr Shober, an amendment, requiring companies drawing arms to give security for the same; and for an equitable distribution of the arms to the counties.

Mr. Person explained that the bill simply proposed an appropriation to purchase arms for the State which when purchased would be subject to the present laws regulating the subject, or such other laws as may hereafter be adopted.

Mr Crumpler thought, as these arms are to be obtained by a tax upon the people it was highly proper that more special care should be taken of them. He thought the amendment contained a fair proposition and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr Merrimon was in favor of arming the State; not that he thought there was any imminent danger threatening, but that the State ought to be prepared at all times to defend herself against invasion or insurrection. The matter ought to have been attended to before now. He opposed the mode of raising money as proposed by the bill—thought it better to raise it by direct tax, and opposed leaving the distribution to the mere discretion of any one man.

Mr. Davis of Rutherford was in favor of arming the State, but could not vote for this bill without some such amendment as that now offered.

Mr Rogers was in favor of taking security for the arms when distributed, and would therefore vote for the amendment. He thought, also, that the method it proposed for distributing the arms would encourage the formation of volunteer companies.

On the amendment of Mr Shober, the yeas and nays resulted, yeas 41, nays 57.

Mr Ferebee offered an amendment, that the arms purchased should be for the use of, and kept in the State.

Mr Meares opposed the amendment, and hoped no such entry should be made on the statute books, forbidding citizens of this State going to the assistance of South Carolina or Virginia or any other sister State.

Mr Guthrie was opposed to the mode of raising the money; he did not want to contract a debt for such a purpose to be paid by the next generation. If it be necessary to raise the money, let it be done by direct taxation. He would pledge his county for her share if others would "dance up to the music." He thought that he could fight better, if he had to fight with a gun paid for than with one bought on a credit. We could get a third more with the cash than we could with State bonds at the present depreciated value.

The amendment was not adopted.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill,

Mr Martin demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, were yeas 73, nays 26.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Clark, Wooten and Mendenhall were appointed as the House branch of committee on A. & N. C. Railroad investigating committee's report.

Proceedings of meetings in Craven, Carteret, Anson, Pitt, Martin, Rowan, Randolph, and Richmond were presented.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from Henry E. Colton, in favor of procuring improved arms for the State, and for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in the State. Referred and printed.

When the Convention Bill and Reports came up in committee of the whole, Mr. Person explained the reasons for the report offered by the committee; that it was a compromise of sentiments entertained by those of the committee favoring a convention; that the report did not embody his individual views on the subject. He was in favor of a convention unlimited as to its action; he did not believe this General Assembly had the power to restrict the action of the people in convention; he would, therefore, offer a substitute to the bill reported free from these objectionable features. The substitute was read. It provides for the holding of an unlimited convention of the people of the State, leaving the time for the election of delegates, and the time of the meeting of the convention, blank. Mr. Person continued his remarks, reviewing the condition of federal affairs, and asserting the right of a State to secede.

Mr. Davis of Rutherford asked, have the people of a State a right before that State secedes, to seize and hold forts or other property of the General Government?

Mr. Person. They have not constitutionally.

Mr. Davis. In case they should thus take possession of a fort, would they be justified in retaining it by force of arms? He asked the question, because he had understood that a portion of the gentleman's constituents had taken possession of one of the government forts in this State.

Mr. Person. I will not be catechised, but I can tell the gentleman what my action in the supposed case would be; if my constituents have taken possession of a fort, and need my assistance, they shall have it, even at the sacrifice of my life.

Mr. Davis. In that case, would not the gentleman and his constituents be guilty of treason?

Mr. Person would answer him when he was through.

Mr. Davis continued. When he had finished,

Mr. Person said he would now answer. He thought that when the general government was about to put an armed force in the forts for the manifest design of coercing the State into submission to unjust measures, the people would be justified by the law of self-preservation if not by the constitution, in resisting the attempt by any means in their power.

Mr. Polk moved that the committee rise. The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Illinois U. S. Senator.—Mr. Trumbull, Republican, has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

Things in South Carolina.—The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American writes:—

"Your remedy will never be found in secession. You have the example of South Carolina before you for this. She was to flourish as a maritime and commercial State within a month after declaring her independence, and what is the fact? Her port is virtually blockaded. No vessels arrive, because the merchants of other countries and States fear to send them. They fear trouble, danger and loss. They know well enough that the insurance companies do not insure against the hazards of revolution, and therefore the cargoes and vessels remain at home. The practical result of South Carolina secession, for the present, is to drive all trade to the ports of New York and other cities, where there is no risk and where there is no revolution. Even with freedom from duties, vessels from foreign ports would not prefer Charleston as a market at this time to New York, for in the latter city they are always sure of a good profit, while in the former a larger one may be attended with all the dangers of revolutionary eras, when no man's property is safe."

A wealthy planter in South Carolina, writing to a friend in this city, says the National Intelligencer, uses the following language:

"The eyes of our people are directed in every quarter, anxiously looking for some sort of leader who can put the right word in their mouths, comprehend the entanglement of the skein, and suggest the best mode of unraveling it. I think, upon calm consideration, it may be asserted that disunion, instead of affording a remedy for all our woes, will only entail greater injuries upon us. Providence seems, by placing us in a country where there are no marked natural boundaries, where we have a common language, and, by land carriage and water communication, great facilities for enjoying the largest free-trade in the world, to design the closest intimacy, or, that failing, the fiercest enmity between these States."

Arrest for Treason.—J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last, arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same.

Charleston Mercury.

The South Carolina Post Office.—We are glad to find by the annexed letter, received yesterday at the General Post Office, says the Intelligencer, that the country offices of South Carolina are still willing to patronize Uncle Sam's postage stamps:

STATESBURGH, Republic of S. Carolina, January 4th, 1861.

To Blank and Stamp Agent, General Post Office.

Dear Sir: I am entirely out of stamps, and, if you think that they are and will continue to be good in this Republic, you would oblige me by sending me fifteen hundred three cent stamps, and oblige, respectfully, yours,

A. NORRIS, Postmaster.

Removal of Arms to the South.—During the year 1860 there have been removed from the armory in this city, by Secretary Floyd, and deposited for *safe keeping* in other arsenals of the United States, 135,430 Government arms, as follows: Texas Arsenal, 500; Charleston, South Carolina, 15,000; Mt. Vernon, Alabama, 15,000; Augusta, Georgia, 20,000; Fayetteville, North Carolina, 25,000; Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 30,000; Benicia, California, 7,000; St. Louis, Missouri, 2,530; New York, (sold South,) 20,000; in all, 135,430.

It should be understood that this removal of arms has nothing to do with the distribution which is occasionally made to the several States of the quota to which each State is entitled for its own militia. For that object there have been issued to the States during the year as follows: State of New York, 92; Massachusetts, 800; Vermont, 150; Connecticut, 240; Maine, 300; Illinois, 80; Alabama, 150; Tennessee, 380; Georgia; 122; Louisiana, 185; in all 2,499. But the removal of which we now speak is entirely arbitrary, and at the will of the Secretary of War. He has this power of removal from one place of deposit to another, in order that the United States troops may be more readily supplied in case of emergency. No other honest purpose would justify the expense of such a removal from an arsenal where there is no danger, to points where there were no United States troops—not even enough to protect them from decay. What became of the 15,000 deposited in Charleston we have already seen.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

From the Standard.

My opinion as a lawyer somewhat conversant with the Laws of Nations is asked in relation to the *status* of South Carolina. I give it as all the authorities do upon this subject, viz: Grotius, Vattel, Wheaton and others. The State of South Carolina is in the identical *status* politically now that the thirteen English Colonies were from the declaration in 1776 to 1783—a state of rebellion and revolution.

South Carolina will, by the laws of nations, remain in that condition until she is recognised by the Government of the United States, or until several of the first class powers of the world choose to recognize and admit her claims, set up by herself solely, to be considered a separate and independent Government. This may be immediately, or it may not be for years; but without such recognition and acknowledgment, South Carolina is nothing by the laws that control all civilized nations, but "a State" or portion of a country in rebellion and revolution—all her laws, and enactments, and resolves, *et cet era*, to the contrary notwithstanding. *

Coercion.—There are two points on which the public mind is at fault, and if the public could be got right in these matters, the general harmony might be reinstated in the ascendant.

The strange notion is afloat that attempts are to be set on foot to coerce South Carolina. There is no such thing in our system as coercing a State. In 1784, George Mason said:

"In parting with the coercive authority over the States *as States*;" (which authority existed under the old articles of confederation,) "there must be coercion allowed as to individuals. The former power (to coerce a State) no man of common sense can any longer seriously contend for; the latter (to coerce individuals) is the only alternative."

That is the right understanding of our system. No man in the Federal authority dreams of coercing South Carolina. The friends of that restless and ill-starred State ought to dismiss such foolish fears. It is only the other power—"the only alternative"—the power to punish individuals for disobeying constitutional laws, that is proposed to be exerted. Does any man of sound mind, and law-abiding, object to that? If it is the general opinion that individuals who resist the constitutional laws ought not to be punished, then we are in a state of anarchy.—*Com. to Pet. Ex.*

Maine Senator.—The Legislature has elected ex-Gov. Morrill U. S. Senator in place of Vice-President Hamlin.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President sent a message to Congress to-day, in which he regrets to say that matters, instead of becoming better, are still worse, and the hope of a satisfactory adjustment is diminished in proportion. A great calamity is impending, the fear of which had paralyzed trade, commerce and manufactures, and left the treasury without the means to meet the public engagements. Alluding to the position of South Carolina, he says there is no alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property, as far as practicable under existing laws.

His duty, he says, is to execute, not to make laws. At the opening of the session he called the attention of Congress to the dangers surrounding the Union, and recommended such measures as he believed would have the effect of tranqtilizing the country, and saving it from the perils in which it had unfortunately and needlessly been placed. His convictions, then uttered, remain unchanged. The right and duty to use the military and naval forces against those who illegally assail the government are clear and indisputable. But the present state of things is beyond the control of the Executive. We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet the emergency becomingly. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war, as well as to remove grievances that might lead to war, and thereby restore peace to the country. On them alone rests the responsibility.

After eulogizing the Union, and dwelling upon the blessings it confers, he says, should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the South as in the North. The secession movement is chiefly made upon a misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in the Northern States. Let, then, the question be transferred from the political tribunals to the ballot box, and the people will redress their own grievances. But in Heaven's name let a trial be made before we plunge into the conclusion that there is no alternative. Let the people reflect. Would that S. C. had reflected. He appeals to Congress to say, in their might, that the Union shall and must be preserved, by all constitutional means. He recommends that Congress devote themselves to prompt action with a view to peace. A re-division of the Territories on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., though it may not be entirely satisfactory, is suggested as calculated to lead to an adjustment. It would be an imputation on the patriotism of the members to say that they will hesitate for one moment. The danger is on us. In several of the States the U. S. forts and arsenals have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken. Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution. He refrained to send troops to Charleston harbor, lest this would have furnished a pretext, if not a provocation, for aggressions on the part of South Carolina. Referring to Major Anderson, he says that officer could not have held Fort Moultrie forty-eight hours.

The President closes his message by saying he had warned his country of the danger. He felt that his duty had been faithfully, though it might be imperfectly, performed. He was conscious that he meant well for his country.

CHARLESTON, Jan'y 10.—About 6½ o'clock the steamer Gen. Clinch, which had gone out for the purpose, having discovered the approach of the "Star of the West," signalled the fact to the occupants of the battery lately thrown up on the beach at Morris' Island. Immediately the entire camp on Morris Island was astir. As soon as the Star of the West rounded the point, she took to what is termed "Ship Channel," inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward, until nearly opposite the work on Morris' Island, not more than three-quarters of a mile from the battery, and within excellent range of the guns. At this position the command was given to fire, and a ball was sent whizzing athwart the bows of the steamer. This significant hint to proceed no further was noticed in no other manner by the vessel than by displaying a large flag of the Federal Union. As soon as the Stars and Stripes were run up to the masthead, the act of defiance was met with a succession of heavy shots from the fortification. The vessel continued on her way, with increased speed, but one or two shots taking effect, she concluded to advance no further, and this conclusion was hastened by the shots from Moultrie, which, though out of range, gave evidence that hotter work was on hand if attempt was made to proceed.

The "Star of the West" was clearly made out as the name of the vessel, so that there was no mistake on this point. She was possessed of no armament. The damage done to the steamer was very trifling; only two of about seventeen shots—all that was fired—took effect upon her. She could not have been badly injured or disabled, for even while the firing continued she rounded to and started off seaward. As soon as this intention was shown all firing was instantly suspended.

While the engagement lasted, no demonstration whatever was made by the command in possession of Sumter except the opening of the port-holes and running out of the guns which bear upon Morris' Island and Moultrie.

At 11 o'clock, Lieut. Hall, under flag of truce, bore to Gov. Pickens from Maj. Anderson a note stating that war not having been declared by S. C. against the U. S. he could not but regard the firing upon the U. S. flag—an act unparalleled in ours or any civilized country—as unauthorized; therefore he had not fired upon the S. C. batteries. If not disclaimed he must regard it as an act of war and govern himself accordingly, by firing upon vessels attempting to pass under his guns. He gave this notification in hopes of avoiding bloodshed. Gov. Pickens replied that South Carolina was independent of the U. S.; that the occupation of Fort Sumter was regarded as an act of war; that it was the duty of S. C. to repel any attempt to reinforce the U. S. garrison there; that the Star of the West had been notified by a shot across her bow that she could not enter; that, persisting in the attempt, she had been fired into according to orders, and that he fully justified the act.

Gov. P. sent the correspondence to the Legislature, and Mr. Mullins offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, thoroughly endorsing the Governor and the firing.

Gov. P. next communicated a letter from Maj. A. that he had determined to refer the matter to Washington, and asking that no obstructions be placed in the way of his messenger, going or returning, which Gov. P. assented to.

Condensed from the Charleston Courier.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9.—The Convention of this State passed the ordinance of secession to-day by a vote of 84 to 15. To-night the prominent buildings in the city are illuminated, and there are salutes of cannon and fire arms.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—It is reported on reasonable authority, that the Florida Convention would pass a secession Ordinance on Thursday next.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 10.—To-day in Convention Mr. Bulger offered a preamble and resolutions: That separate State action is unwise and impolitic: That Alabama should invite the Southern States to a Convention to agree upon a statement of grievances, the mode and manner of obtaining redress, in the Union or out of it.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution: That all the powers of this State are hereby pledged to resist any attempt to coerce any of the seceding States. A discussion ensued, pending which the Convention adjourned till Thursday.

Capt. Randolph, of the U. S. Navy, resigned yesterday, and immediately offered his services to the Governor of Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Three separate military organizations have left this city within the last twenty hours, to seize Forts Jackson and Pike, also the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

Senator Crittenden's Compromise.—We know that the plan of compromise submitted by the venerable Senator from Kentucky meets with the unanimous approval of the people of this State. We do not believe there are in Maryland one hundred men who would not cheerfully accept that plan as a fair, equal and conclusive settlement of all the irritating questions that now affect and distract the country. Almost the same unanimity in relation to it prevails in all the Border Slave States, whilst in the adjoining Free States, especially in Pennsylvania, there is an increasing concentration of opinion upon it as offering the most available point of agreement. To render Congress sensible of this fact, and to bring to their wavering counsels the strong support of a generous, patriotic and determined impulse, suppressed from the national Union-loving heart of the people is an object of the first importance. To secure this, here in Maryland, memorials have been prepared and widely scattered, simply signifying in a few brief words, an approval of the Crittenden Compromise. We hope to see these memorials signed, as far as possible, by the whole male adult population of our State. There is no division among us in desiring peace upon a fair basis of agreement, and that fact should be testified with can be, by every man putting his name to one of these memorials.—*Baltimore American.*

We copy the above not only because of its gratifying assurance as to the condition of public sentiment in Maryland, but to suggest to our own people the propriety of adopting the same or some other course to make known their views, which we believe to correspond with great unanimity with those of the people of Maryland.

The N. C. Members of Congress.—The Raleigh State Journal has the following:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861.—To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In response to inquiries severally made of us, by members of the General Assembly, we would respectfully say to you, that in our opinion, the present condition of the country renders it important that a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called, to take into consideration our existing Federal Relations.

With the greatest Respect,

THOS. BRAGG,
T. L. CLINGMAN,
L. O'B BRANCH,
BURTON CRAIGE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
THOS. RUFFIN.

More of Secretary Floyd's Treason and Disruption.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette of December 22d has the following: "Incidentally we learn that a despatch came here the other day from the Secretary of War to allow Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, to have a lot of 2,500 of Uncle Sam's guns at the arsenal for $2.50 apiece. The order was filled before a petition could be circulated for signatures calling on the Board of Select men to prevent the shipment. There are, we learn, some 45,000 or 50,000 more of the same sort."

A Telegraph Suppressed.—The telegraph agent in this city received yesterday a message from his colleague at Mobile informing him

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1861.

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS ACT OF WAR.—A steamer sent by the government to convey provisions and troops for the relief of Maj. Anderson, has been fired at and driven off to sea by the South Carolina forces in Forts Moultrie and Morris Island.

It seems that a private subscription to purchase and forward provisions and coal had been made very quietly but liberally by citizens of New York, the articles already purchased and the vessel to be chartered on the 5th inst., when it was ascertained that Gen. Scott had despatched one of his aids to do all this on the part of the government. The Star of the West was loaded and sent off that day. She arrived off Charleston on Wednesday morning last and was fired on as stated. See news head for particulars.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FORTS.—The Wilmington Journal has a characteristic account of the treasonable act of taking military and hostile possession of Forts Johnson and Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, as briefly announced in the Observer of Thursday. The Journal itself is as innocent as a lamb of the whole affair. "We are not aware of the immediate cause of this movement," says the Journal. Of course not. "Although we have heard that a despatch was received," continues the Journal, about a cutter with troops being on the way. "How far this may be so, (the Journal goes on more and more lamb-like,) is more than we can say. No doubt the despatch was received and from a reliable source, but all sources of information are apt to be misled themselves, and therefore to mislead others in these times." This is a muddy sentence truly. But it is nothing to what follows, in regard to the act itself—

"Perhaps it is premature. We could have wished that nothing had been done in advance of the action of the State, but still we must believe that our fellow-citizens in Brunswick acted from a belief in the propriety and necessity of their taking such action as they have done. Perhaps it would save complications for the Governor to order the militia of the State to hold and take care of this property so as to guard against any further irregular or unauthorized movements. We simply make the suggestion and trust that some more experienced head will figure it out. We must not let our fellow citizens come to trouble, or stand aloof from them for fear of it we do, the time may come that when men are wanted as called for, none will come lest they should not be sustained."

This is as much as to say: the act wasn't right, but "our fellow citizens" were justified in doing it. And the Governor would do well to step into their shoes and thus exonerate them and give an air of authority and respectability to their treason. "We must not let our fellow-citizens come to trouble" when they do an *unlawful* act, for if we do they will not be ready to do a *lawful* act when called on. The only meaning this can have is, that if hanged for treason, they will not afterwards be here to fight for their country!

STARTLING NEWS!—FORT CASWELL REINFORCED!—It appears that there was more reason than we had supposed for the alarming telegraphic dispatch from the Hon. W. S. Ashe, from Washington, about reinforcements at Fort Caswell. We are credibly informed that there is a U. S. Sergeant resident at that fort, whose garrison was reinforced by his wife giving birth to twins shortly before the valiant Smithvillians made their foray. They will be heard of doubtless in the list of prisoners taken.

Friday's Herald says that citizens of Wilmington (how many or who not named) have "gone to the aid of the men who now possess the forts;" and that nine-tenths of the citizens of Wilmington disapprove of this step.

The Herald also says,—

"*No Troops have been Sent.*—We saw a dispatch this morning from a distinguished gentleman in Washington city, to a gentleman here, stating that the *President says* no troops have been sent to North Carolina."

JUSTIFYING TREASON.—The reader will not fail to notice the report which we copy from the Standard of the colloquy in the House of Commons between Mr. Davis of Rutherford and Mr. Person. We do not know how it may affect others, but it seems most sad to us, to find a gentleman of high character and standing, lately a Judge of our Superior Courts of Law, and now a State Legislator, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, proposing to offer even his life a sacrifice in maintaining the possession of a fort which he admits has been seized in defiance of that constitution, and therefore a treasonable act, an act of war.

And what is it that has thus unbalanced the mind of this intelligent gentleman and able jurist? Why an imagination that "the general government was about to put an armed force in the forts for *the manifest design of coercing the State into submission to unjust measures.*"

Manifest design? How manifested? If the government were really about to put such a force there,—of which there was no evidence, only idle rumor in a period of utter mendacity in such matters,—the only reasonable and natural presumption was, that it was to be done to protect government property, which it was manifest (by recent occurrences in Wilmington and Raleigh,) was menaced, to the dishonor of the country and the danger of individual complicity in treason.

We are glad to learn that in Wilmington the seizure of the forts is looked upon differently. A letter has been shown to us from a secessionist in which it is stated that the act is generally condemned there.

DISUNION PROGRAMME.—Under this head the National Intelligencer publishes a statement, by a distinguished Southern ex-member of the House of Representatives, of the doings of a caucus of the secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, held on Saturday night the 5th inst.

He charges, and says he is personally responsible for his accuracy, that these Senators, representing States, sworn to support the constitution, privy councillors of the President, and anxiously looked to by their constituents to effect some practical plan of adjustment, have deliberately conspired to overthrow the government, by means of certain military organizations, Knights of the Golden Circle, and other agencies at their command, and to set up a Provisional Government over the South, by a Convention of the seceding States at Montgomery on the 12th February. To accomplish these traitorous ends, they telegraphed to seize the forts, arsenals and custom houses, and advised immediate secession; but, to thwart the government, they determined that the members from the seceding States shall retain their seats in Congress. It was also resolved to dragoon the Border slave States into secession. Nothing can be expected to result from all this but a military despotism.

The writer says in conclusion,—

"It may be too late to sound the alarm. Nothing may be able to arrest the action of revolutionary tribunals whose decrees are principally in "secret sessions." But I call upon the people to pause and reflect before they are forced to surrender every principle of liberty, or to fight those who are becoming their masters rather than their servants."

SECRETARY THOMPSON.—Mr. Thompson resigned his place as Sec'y of the Interior on Tuesday last. Mr. Thompson's statement to the President is that he resigns in consequence of troops having been sent to Fort Sumter in the Star of the West, without his knowledge, and when it had been stated to him that they should not go without a Cabinet discussion and decision, which had not occurred. The President in reply accepts his resignation, and gives in detail an account of the Cabinet discussion and decision as promised, that decision being to send the troops, Mr. Thompson present, and no dissent after it. The President is sustained, he says, in this statement by all the Cabinet, and Mr. Thompson is entirely in error, though he believes honestly so.

ANOTHER CABINET CHANGE.—A Mr. Thomas, who has been acting Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Cobb, has resigned, and is succeeded by Hon. John A. Dix of New York.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—The conservatism of North Carolina is manifesting itself; and unless we are greatly deceived some of her Legislators who are endeavoring to precipitate her into secession will rue the day. Especially in the interior is the Union feeling overwhelming Not that there, or anywhere, are any willing to submit to wrong, but that it is believed that a reasonable time will ensure justice in the Union.

As evidence of what we say, we notice the very large meeting in Forsyth county, presided over by a leading Democrat, the resolutions reported unanimously by a committee of 7 Bell men, 7 Breckinridge men, and 1 Douglas man, who adopted Gov. Graham's Hillsborough resolutions, with some additions of like tendency, which the meeting adopted unanimously.

Another significant fact is, that a meeting in the Democratic county of Alamance rejected resolutions offered by Thos. Ruffin, Jr., and then rejected those of his father, the venerable ex-Chief Justice, though each earnestly advocated his own, (and the latter were not ultra,) and adopted by a large majority a Union series offered by Mr. McAden, a Whig.

And even in Wilmington, a call upon friends of a settlement upon Mr Crittenden's plan drew forth an immense meeting on Friday evening. Messrs F. D. Poisson, James G. Burr, George Davis and Dr. J. H. Dickson spoke, the Crittenden plan unanimously endorsed, and the meeting adjourned with successive cheers for the Star Spangled Banner and for the Old North State, on the call of O. G. Parsley, Esq.

THE CLOVEN FOOT, AGAIN.—It will be remembered by our readers that it was only by the determined demand of the Hon. Bedford Brown that the committee on Federal Relations in our Legislature agreed to insert in the bill calling a Convention a provision that the action of the Convention shall be submitted to a vote of the People for ratification or rejection. Such, at last, was the bill introduced. But will it be believed, that Messrs. Avery and Person have ventured to propose substitutes, the one in the Senate and the other in the Commons, entirely omitting this indispensable provision? Such is the fact, and we call upon the people to note it. These gentlemen, and their abettors, bent upon disunion, have seen from the expressions of opinion that the People are not likewise bent on disunion, and so they dare to deny to the People the right to decide upon the wisdom and patriotism of their servants the members of the Convention. Surely if there needed any thing to open the eyes of the People to the treasonable designs of the secessionists, this is sufficient. Mr. Brown at once attacked the substitute in the Senate, declaring that "he would never vote for the substitute as it stood—never! never!" And a round of applause ran through the Senate and lobbies in response to this declaration.

P. S. Saturday's Standard says,—

"It appears to be a fixed fact—and we are glad to have it in our power to state it—that no bill calling a Convention can be passed without a provision submitting its action to the people at the ballot box."

QUEER SOVEREIGNTY.—The Northern papers comment, as well they may, on the strange attitude of asserted sovereignty and actual dependence, presented by South Carolina in her postal arrangements. She solemnly ordained herself out of the Union, and an independent Republic; but her postmasters, though ordained officers of the new Republic and directed to pay into its treasury the receipts of their offices, deliberately repudiate her ordinance by still acknowledging themselves officers of the United States, accountable to the U. S. for postages received, and applying to the Department at Washington for fresh supplies of postage stamps. One of two things must be inferred from this, viz: that South Carolina is not in earnest in pretending to set up a separate Republic, or that she is sadly wanting in a just pride and even common integrity in allowing the United States to carry her mails, under false pretences, at an annual cost to the U. S. of a quarter of a million of dollars, and an annual saving to South Carolina of that sum—an expense which the U. S. is obliged to continue until the laws requiring the mails to be carried in South Carolina are repealed or the Postmasters resign or refuse to account.

We mention this, not for the purpose of throwing any additional odium upon South Carolina, but to point out to our friends in North Carolina one of the thousand difficulties which will beset their path if, in an evil hour, they should follow in the footsteps of their rash and ungenerous neighbor—ungenerous because she seeks to force all the Southern States into her measures whether they will or no, because she thinks that they will be obliged by a single common interest to sustain her in a step which they disapprove. So uniformly unfriendly to North Carolina has been the conduct of South Carolina, that we do not hesitate to say, what we feel most decidedly, that we would far rather trust every interest of North Carolina in the keeping of New York than in that of South Carolina.

A GOOD START.—The Governor of South Carolina, says the National Intelligencer, reports the war expenses of the State to have already reached the sum of a million and a half of dollars, whilst the treasury is empty.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK!—A secession letter writer from Raleigh to the Petersburg Express speaks of the secession of North Carolina as an understood thing so soon as the Convention assembles; and among other things says, "already there are many candidates for Brigadier General of the N. C. Volunteers, and still more numerous applications for a place on the staff."

RIGHT VIEWS.—The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch said of the proposed taking possession of Fort Johnston, (before it was actually done,) that it would be "*a great wrong and a great crime.* Events (adds the Dispatch) are hurrying us with sufficient rapidity into disunion and civil war, without the ill-advised and ill-timed assistance of rash men, to precipitate a conflict with the U. S. Government. * * We are left to infer that our Governor did not *discourage* the project. He should at once have sternly rebuked it. He owed it to his position and to the character of the State that has honored him with office to do so."

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!—The Washington Dispatch says that a doughty South Carolinian, lately on a visit to Newbern, declared while there, in reference to an offer to assist South Carolina, "that the only way to entice the people of Newbern to South Carolina, would be to establish a free *grog shop* at Fort Sumter." Whereupon the Dispatch recommends that if another South Carolinian should visit Newbern, the citizens "hang him on the first tree." And adds,—

"Should the South Carolinians be in earnest about the establishment of a free grocery at Fort Sumter, we should like to be informed. There are blue cockade gentry elsewhere than in Newbern, who in such an event, would like to enlist."

A LECTURE POSTPONED.—Hinton R. Helper, the infamous author of the "Impending Crisis," advertised extensively in New York last week that he would lecture in Clinton Hall on "slave and free labor." When Helper entered, half an hour after the fixed time, attended by the notorious Professor Hedrick, there were present 7 policemen, 6 reporters, 4 ladies and 33 gentlemen. The lecture was indefinitely postponed, and the auditors (except the dead-heads) had their quarters returned at the door.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The letter writers from Washington state that Gov. Graham and Mr. Gilmer have both, in succession, been offered seats in the Cabinet and have both declined.

OLD JOE LANE.—A Washington letter says that "Gen. Joe Lane is prominent among those Northern men who are urging forward the "secessionists," and promising them co-operation in the reconstruction of government and the Democratic party. He is now endeavoring to secure the seat in the United States Senate occupied by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Thursday's proceedings we take from the Standard this morning. Our Reporters furnish those of Friday and Saturday. The press of news compels us to condense.

In the Senate, on Thursday, political resolutions were presented from Davie and Union counties.

A number of bills were reported from committees; none of interest except favorable reports on bills for relief of Davidson College; to incorporate State Educational Association; and to permit ex-sheriff Bostick of Richmond to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr Hall introduced a bill to repeal the act prohibiting Jews from holding office.

Mr Walker, a bill to tax dogs and protect sheep.

Mr Dowd, a bill for better regulation of Carthage.

The Senate, in committee of the whole, took up the Convention Bill, the question being on Mr. Avery's substitute; and

Mr. Barringer spoke in favor of it. He thought that Southern rights were more respected abroad than at the North.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson spoke at length on the same side. He denounced Lincoln as a traitor and usurper, said that the South would receive nothing but tyranny and oppression during his administration; he, therefore, opposed his inauguration.

Mr. Ramsey of Rowan followed in an able Union speech. Even if a dissolution was inevitable, it should be postponed until every ray of hope for its preservation had departed. He was a "watch and wait" man; and he should insist on the recognition of the rights of the South by the North in every respect.

Mr Turner gave notice of his Fort Caswell resolution (see Friday) and expressed his surprise that the Governor had not made some communication to the Legislature on the subject. He said that those who had taken the fort should either be condemned or reinforced.

The committee rose and the Senate adjourned.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Constitutional Union resolutions were presented from Davie, Cumberland and Anson.

Mr Hill of Caswell, a resolution to purchase a *State* flag to hoist on the Capitol. The House refused to suspend the rules, ayes 59, (not two-thirds,) noes 48.

Mr Love of Jackson, a joint resolution against coercion of a seceding state by the general government. Referred.

Mr Merrimon, a resolution to purchase both a State and a national flag to hoist over the Capitol. He moved to suspend the rule for its passage—yeas 58, (not $\frac{2}{3}$.) nays 54.

Mr Crumpler of Ashe, in committee of the whole on the Convention bill "entered to some length into a discussion of the subject of the present state of the country; his speech being one of force and eloquence, not often excelled in legislative debate."

Mr Dortch of Wayne offered an amendment to the substitute of Mr Person; against interfering with the [State] Constitution, and for submitting the action of the Convention to the people, after which the Committee rose.

Mr Meares introduced a bill to prevent free negroes from coming to the State after once leaving it.

Mr Wright, bills to incorporate Cross Creek Man Co and Fayetteville gas light co.

Mr Bowman, a bill to prevent liquor adulteration.

Mr Hanes, a bill to incorporate Yadkin College in Davidson.

Mr Guthrie, a bill to authorize N C R R Co to run a branch to Chapel Hill.

SENATE.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan'y 11.

Mr Watson offered Union resolutions adopted in Johnston County.

Mr. Walkup, Union resolutions from Anson County.

Mr. Blount, similar resolutions from Pitt County.

Mr. Whedbee, a memorial from Pasquotank County, concerning Military Affairs.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Brown, from Committee on Banks and Currency, reported back the bill to charter the Bank of Thomasville—recommending its passage.

Mr. Erwin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the re organization of the Militia system.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Lane and Humphrey, as the Senate branch of the Committee on the A. & N. C. Railroad.

The Senate went into Committee of the whole on the Convention bill.

Mr Brown spoke against Mr Avery's substitute.

Mr Bledsoe followed, opposing the substitute because of the mode it prescribed for the election of delegates. The substitute, in his opinion, placed it in the power of a small minority of the people to bind and muzzle the majority. He would vote for no bill calling a Convention which did not make provision for the submission of the acts of such convention to the people of the State for their ratification. It had been suggested by some of the friends of Mr Avery's substitute, that the proposed Convention should not only shape and determine the Federal policy of the State, but that it should also alter the State Constitution. To this he was utterly opposed. Should the Convention be empowered to amend the State Constitution, many delegates would be elected on merely local issues. Popular prejudice and personal popularity would elect a majority of them, irrespective of their views on Federal Relations. A minority—a plurality—would elect, and thus the main object, viz: to express the genuine sentiment of the people, would be defeated. If the title of the bill were, "A bill to call a Convention to deliberate on Federal Relations;" and a provision were inserted submitting its action to the people for their approval, he would vote for the bill with pleasure.

Messrs Avery and Erwin replied to Mr Bledsoe, and Mr Bledsoe rejoined.

Mr Sharpe opposed the call of an unrestricted Convention. He did not believe the Legislature had power to call any Convention on the subject of Federal Relations.

Mr Brown spoke with much force and ability against an open unrestricted Convention and the substitute offered by Mr Avery.

Mr Burton advocated the substitute. In the course of his remarks Mr B. said that it had been published to the world that he was a disunionist, and that he for this reason had been defeated for an office. This was untrue. He was defeated for a caucus nomination. He did not know who it was who had so little sense of personal honor as to parade *caucus* secrets before the public, nor did he care. He was willing for it to be said that avowed disunion sentiments had occasioned that defeat. He was a disunionist. He gloried in the title. He had been a disunionist for years. It was no new thing with him.

Mr Sharpe rejoined. When he closed the Committee rose, and the Senate adjourned.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan'y 12.

The statement of the Bank of Wadesboro, was received from the House with a proposition to print. Referred.

Memorials.—Mr Shaw presented resolutions concerning Federal Relations, adopted at three meetings in Cumberland. One of these was a County meeting.

Mr Walkup, a memorial from a meeting in Anson, urging a Convention—reorganization of Militia, etc.

Mr Lane, from Com. on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to establish Clay County, recommending its passage, with sundry amendments.

Mr Turner offered a resolution condemning the recent lawless seizure of Fort Caswell, and asking the Governor to communicate to the Senate any information he may have concerning its capture; and whether he had been previously consulted by its captors. Mr. T. urged the adoption of the resolution and denounced the seizure as treason to the U. S. Gov't and as tending to involve the State in civil war.

Mr Taylor of Brunswick opposed the resolution, and applauded the action it condemned.

Mr Avery moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr Thomas of Davidson asked Mr Avery to withdraw his motion a moment that he might make a personal explanation. Mr Avery refused. He wished to cut off debate.

The resolutions were tabled, 25 to 17.

Mr Thomas of D. having voted in the affirmative, now moved to reconsider, and commenced his explanation.

Mr Avery rose to a point of order. He said the Senate had decided that a motion to table was not debateable; consequently a motion to reconsider a vote to lay on the table, was not debateable.

The Chair ruled that the gentleman from Davidson was not in order.

Mr Morehead asked the chair if it ruled that all motions to reconsider, were out of order.

Mr Speaker replied that he did not. It depended on the subject matter.

Mr Morehead held a different opinion.

The Chair inquired whether Mr Thomas of Davidson appealed from the decision?

Mr Thomas said he would not appeal.

Mr Thomas of Jackson moved to take the resolution from the table.

Mr Humphrey moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Much confusion prevailed, several members endeavoring to speak at the same time.

Mr Thomas of D. withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr Thomas of Jackson again moved to take up the resolution.

The Chair said this motion was not in order. The Senate had just laid the resolution on the table, and some business must intervene before his motion could be entertained.

Mr Thomas of Davidson moved to adjourn.

This motion, which occasioned much laughter, was voted down, and Mr Thomas of Jackson having learned from the chair, on inquiry, that *sufficient "business"* had been transacted, renewed his motion to take up the resolution, thus affording to Mr Thomas of Davidson, the opportunity he desired, to make an explanation, which Mr Avery's persistent discourtesy had denied him.

[Mr Avery has often spoken in the Senate, having first made *a motion to reconsider*, to create for *himself* an opportunity to speak!]

Mr Thomas stated that he had learned from a reliable source that the Governor, when consulted by those who wished the capture of the Fort, expressed an unqualified disapproval of such proceeding, and told them that the commission of such an act would be treason.

Mr Thomas of Jackson then addressed the Senate in a rambling, disconnected manner. So irrelevant were his remarks that your reporter is unable to make "heads or tails" of them.

A message from the House of Commons proposed to set apart next Saturday for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. The Senate concurred.

Mr Worth moved to postpone the consideration of the Special Order (the Convention Bill) until Monday next at 12 o'clock. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

Mr Dowd introduced a bill to amend an act of 1856–57, concerning the payment of Jurors. Referred.

Mr Hall, a bill to establish branches of the Bank of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr Worth, a bill to establish the Bank of Alamance. Referred.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, providing for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Caswell, passed its 1st and 2d readings.

On its 3d reading, Messrs. Worth and Dockery stated in substance that they would not oppose a bill applying only to the county of Caswell, but this bill empowered any county in the State to hold such Courts for the trial of culprits, whenever they pleased. They hoped the bill would be so amended as to restrict its operation to the county of Caswell. They would then vote for it with pleasure.

Messrs Brown and Avery replied, that such a law, general in its application, should be passed. In times like the present, it was highly politic.

Mr Worth was unwilling to vote on so grave and momentous a question without serious deliberation. He suggested its temporary postponement.

Mr Brown again urged the immediate passage of the bill. Mr Worth rejoined.

Mr Turner was opposed to such hasty legislation. Important alterations of the organic law of the State should not be made in such hot haste. He would vote for the bill if restricted to the county of Caswell.

Mr Worth offered as an amendment a proviso to that effect.

Mr Morehead advocated the bill without amendment. He said the object was merely to give "*a grand jury*" to courts of Oyer and Terminer. They already had "*a petit jury*," and could try criminals against whom true bills had been found. There might be several prisoners confined for crimes, but such a Court could not try them, having no grand jury to indict them. This often happened when the speedy execution of justice was required.

After further discussion between Messrs Turner, Worth, Morehead, Brown and Avery, the amendment was lost.

Mr Simmons urged the passage of the bill. There were fifteen negroes in Currituck Gaol, who should be tried forthwith.

After further debate, the bill passed its third reading, 30 to 5.

Mr Bledsoe introduced a series of resolutions on Federal affairs, which were read, and the Senate adjourned.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 11th.

Editors Observer:—The main topic of public discussion both in and out of the Legislature for the last two or three days, is the proposition to call a State Convention. Up to this hour no definite action has been taken thereon in either House. Not even an amendment has yet been voted on.

It is impossible to say, from the speeches made on the question, what position the prominent members occupy on the subject. While nearly all have declared in favor of a convention if it can be called in accordance with their views, there are so many differing *views* that no indication has been given as to which is likely to prevail. The House will go into Committee of the Whole again on this question next Monday.

An effort was made in the House to-day to get through the bill to incorporate (for the fourth time) the Chatham Railroad Company. It was arrested by adjournment, after having passed its second reading.

A bill passed the House to-day, by a suspension of the rules, regulating the manner of holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer. Though general, it was intended to apply to cases immediately requiring the intervention of the law. In one of the lower counties a slave is in jail on a charge of rape, similar to the case in Caswell, for which a special act passed a few days ago.

Proceedings of meetings in various parts of the State are daily pouring in, in favor of a resort to Constitutional means to remedy existing federal difficulties, before adopting that of secession or revolution; some few in favor of immediate secession, and *all* against submission to the administration of the government on Black Republican principles.

Your representative, Mr. Wright, has introduced several bills in which the people of your particular locality are interested—the particular titles of which I do not now remember—they have been appropriately referred and will come up in their order.

Although the matters now engaging the attention of the General Assembly are such as excite the anxiety of the whole State, and even other States, the particular phase in which they are now presented is not such as to serve as a foundation for a lengthy letter. At a later stage of progress they may do better for us in this respect, and then I will try to "show myself equal to the crisis," and keep you and your readers posted.

Yours, ELIPHALET.

We add from the Standard:—

Mr Hall presented a petition from Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, for a new county by name of Brevard.

Mr Autrey, a bill to exempt from taxation goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth and manufacture of the State.

Mr Bynum, a bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors in the school districts of Chatham.

Mr Wright, a bill to incorporate Tokay Wine Co.

Mr Person, from committee on federal relations, the resolution offered by Mr Love yesterday, against the coercion of a State, recommending a substitute, declaring that the Gen Gov should not coerce those States that have seceded, nor march any troops through this State to coerce any of those States. Made special order for Monday next 11 o'clock.

In committee of the whole, Mr Folk opposed the South Carolina mode of secession, but if this State should find it impossible to stay in the Union, she should claim her interest in all the public property, and act in co-operation with other Southern States.

Mr Bowman was against precipitate secession, and in favor of submitting the action of a convention, should one be called, for ratification by the people.

Mr Harris for a firm stand in defence of our rights; an unmistakeable declaration of our demands, but would exhaust all constitutional efforts before resorting to the remedy of dissolution. He opposed the idea of a middle confederacy.

Mr Davis opposed Mr Dortch's amendment. Should the convention be called he wished it to be empowered to transact business relating to constitutional reform.

RALEIGH, Jan. 12.

Gentlemen: I have nothing to report in the way of legislative proceedings to-day, nor any thing else that could be of much interest to your readers. It being private bill day, the House of Commons was occupied on bills to incorporate schools, lodges, &c., and for the benefit of ex-sheriffs' and absconding sheriffs' securities. Generally the bills elicited no debate and very little attention. Those acted on to-day would occupy at least one of your columns.

There is no new sensation here, either telegraphic or local; the weather continues pleasant, and as corn-planting season approaches, I think blood and thunderation sentiments subside.

Yours, ELIPHALET.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, a message from the President was received. (See news head.) Messrs. Davis of Miss. and Wigfall denounced the President most bitterly in the Senate. In the House it was referred to a special committee of five to inquire as to alleged negotiations for a surrender of U. S. forts &c.; pledges not to reinforce U. S. garrisons; location and command of U. S. vessels; seizure of U. S. property and vessels, &c., &c. The committee has power to take testimony, send for persons and papers, and report as material facts are ascertained. The reference was opposed, but adopted 133 to 62—the 62 generally from the South.

On Thursday, Mr. Davis of Mississippi made a fire-eating speech in denunciation of the President's message. Mr. Trumbull, Illinois Republican, replied, fire-eating on the other side.

On Friday, Mr. Hunter spoke at length. He thought the Union gone, and wanted a General Convention to reconstruct it, and alter the Constitution in many points. He spoke against the right and policy of using force to execute laws in seceding States; and to this Mr. Harlan replied. He said Republicans would not yield an inch before Lincoln's inauguration.

In the House on Thursday, nothing of interest, and on Friday, private bills.

DEFERRED COMMUNICATION.—A very clear and conclusive exposure of the absurd doctrine of secession, by "A Citizen of Richmond county," shall appear as soon as we can find room for it.

In our last we acknowledged the receipt of the proceedings of a meeting in Montgomery county. We should have said, Little's Mills in Richmond county.

POST OFFICE DISCONTINUED.—The Post office at Kingsbury, has been discontinued by the resignation of the P. M., C. D. Nixon, Esq.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Midnight.—A despatch that the U. S sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coming with an armed force, has created intense excitement. Great preparations are making for active warfare. A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and N Y. line, has been ordered to be raised for a man-of-war. The buoys in the harbor have been removed. The Brooklyn will no doubt be fired into when she makes her appearance, and it is expected that Fort Sumter will open upon the S. C. fortifications, when the fight will become general. The people are preparing for it and for the worst.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—The excitement here is somewhat abated in consequence of pacific news from Washington. The enlistment of soldiers goes on but all is quiet.

The federal troops have abandoned all forts in Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated. Three hundred men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—The [S. C.] Secretaries of War and State visited fort Sumter on yesterday, and staid two hours. The object and result of their mission is secret.

[The Wilmington Journal of Saturday afternoon says "that a private letter received here from Charleston, speaks of the cessation or abatement of the activity in military preparation and movement in Charleston on the part of the S. C. authorities, as though some understanding had been arrived at, though of what nature is not even guessed at."

And again that "a private dispatch from Charleston states the Steamer Brooklyn was entering Charleston harbor this morning."]

The following news, by telegraph to Wilmington, comes here in a private letter this morning:—

News from Charleston this evening is, that the Brooklyn entered, was fired at by the Batteries at entrance and then by Fort Moultrie; both of which were shut up by Fort Sumter returning the fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Star of the West arrived at this port last night with her troops.

Seizure of the U. S Mail Steamship Marion!—A despatch to Spofford, Stileston & Co', agents of the steamship line between this city and Charleston, says:—The steamship Marion has been seized by the Government of South Carolina for State service.—*N. Y. Ex., 11th inst.*

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan. 11.—Florida seceded yesterday by a vote of 62 to 7.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 11.—The Ordinance of Secession was passed to-day ayes 61, noes 39. A Southern Convention is called, to meet at Montgomery, Feb'y 4. There was great rejoicing, &c. at Montgomery.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Forts Jackson, St. Philips and Pike have been seized by the New Orleans troops. The Arsenal at Baton Rouge was also seized.

The returns indicate that the Secessionists have a majority in the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—By order of Lieut. Gen. W. Scott, a detachment of U. S. troops have taken possession of the Sub-Treasury, Post-Office and Custom House in this city.

In some quarters, a Southern Provisional Government is talked of, as a means of confederating the seceding States; with Senator Hunter of Virginia as President; Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the army; Senator Mason as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Letter from Washington.

PEACE OR WAR.—Mr. Seward was to speak in the Senate on Saturday last. He probably decides the fate of the country. If he says peace and justice, then it will be peace. If he goes for Black Republicanism as heretofore understood, then it will be war.

Later from Europe.—PORTLAND, Jan. 10.—The Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 28th ult. has arrived.

The political news is of no great interest.

Gaeta is still hotly beseiged by the Sardinians.

From China, it is stated, that Lord Elgin and Gen. Napier's entrance into Pekin was most triumphant. Lord Elgin was carried in a chair of state by the Chinese. The chief streets were occupied by British troops. His Lordship assumed a stern deportment towards the Chinese officials, who evinced great alarm.

The Emperor's summer palace, gardens, temples and pagodas, occupying a space of seven miles, had been burnt! The fire was burning for two days. The property destroyed exceeded £2,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the buildings.

Commercial.—Sales of cotton for four days 72,000 bales. The market closed active, with an advancing tendency. Prices have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$d @ $\frac{1}{2}$d.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—The American, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived to-day. She brings £162,000 sterling in specie for cotton.

It is stated that the warlike preparations of France exceed those of 1858.

Commercial.—Cotton, flour, and wheat firm, and advancing tendency.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 14.

BACON,	11 a 12½	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto. wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD.	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	11⅛ a 11⅞	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 9	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
Family	7 75 a 0 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	55 a 0 65
Fine	7 25 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 70
Scratched	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	31 a 37½
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	75 a	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. per 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	1 60 a
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 20 a
Green	5 a 6	Hard	60 a 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	29 a 31

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—We quote this morning at 11⅛ to 11¼.

Spirits has advanced from 2 to 3 cts. per gallon.

No other change to note.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Jan. 12, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 05, Virgin 1 64, Hard 1 05. Spirits straight 34, N. Y. bbls. 35½. Tar 1 55. N. C. bacon, new, 12½ for hog round. Cotton 11½ to 12½ for low to good middling. No other transactions. Last sales of Rosin at 87½ for common, No. 2 $1, low No 1 1 25. Shingles $3. Timber $7 and 8 75. Salt 75.

At New York, Cotton firm and sales large; middling uplands 12¾ to 13¼. Southern Flour 5 90 to $6. Spirits firm at 35 to 37.

Fresh Crackers.

A FRESH supply of SODA, BUTTER, and OYSTER CRACKERS, (some Hand Made,) just received and for sale, by Mrs. M. BANKS.

Jan'y 14. 87-1w

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

HESPER: and OTHER POEMS.

BY THEO. H. HILL.

THE undersigned has now in press, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have "gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. BROWN McCALLUM and Miss CATHARINE A. N., daughter of the late Arch'd McLean.

In Randolph County, on the 23d ultimo, by Harbard Hancock, Esq., Mr. E. N. GARNER to Miss ELIZABETH CRAVEN, of Randolph County.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 8th of January, SALLIE HAYWOOD, infant daughter of Geo. Little and Magaret his wife, aged six years and four months.

In Hillsborough, on the 3d inst., JOSEPH B. G. ROULHAC, son of the late J. B. G. Roulhac of Raleigh, in the 20th year of his age.

In Moore county, at the residence of James Worthey, Mr. JOHN A. WORTHEY, in the 24th year of his age.

In Charleston, S. C. January

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION IN ROBESON.

Thirty-Three Guns Fired!!!

Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the citizens of Robeson County assembled at the Court House, in Lumberton, on the first day of January 1861, to give expression to their views upon the present distracted condition of our Country. On motion of Thos. A. Norment, Esq., Col. Neill A. McLean was called to the Chair. And on motion of John Moore, Esq., Jas. A. Rozier, Noah Mercer and John A. Rowland, were requested to act as Secretaries of the meeting.

Upon taking the chair, Col. McLean explained the object of the meeting in an able speech replete with patriotic sentiments, and expressions of devotion to the Union, showing the entire absence of any *just* cause for involving the Union in the present troubles. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. William F. French was called upon, who responded in an argumentative speech. Mr. French has fully identified himself with the cause of the Union, and has placed himself in the front ranks of its patriotic defenders. His speech was one of considerable length, yet it was listened to with marked attention, and throughout he was greeted with rapturous and prolonged applause. Giles Leitch, Esq., was then called upon. Mr. Leitch calmly considered our present condition as a people, adverted to the *causes* which produced the present distracted condition of affairs, and urged upon his hearers to maintain their reputation as loyal citizens, and stand by the colors of the Federal Union.

After which Col. Thos. J. Morisey and Thos. A. Norment, Esq. addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Giles Leitch, Esq., and having been read seriatim, were adopted.

WHEREAS, A crisis is upon us, and the United States of America is embroiled in sectional troubles arising from the so unnecessary agitation of the slavery question to an extent that seriously imperils the existence of our Union and the protection we have heretofore enjoyed to property, liberty, and life, and believing it proper that in such emergencies as the present, all good citizens should counsel together and give free expression to their views, in order if possible to avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened,

Therefore resolved, 1st. That our indignation at the unconstitutional acts of the Northern States which have enacted statutes known as the personal liberty bills, and the fanaticism that prompted the same, to deprive honest Southern citizens of their property, is deeply seated in our feelings.

2d. That while there is no excuse for the separate action of such States, which being unconstitutional is void, the General Government of the United States as such has never committed an aggression upon our rights either as North Carolinians or as Southerners.

3d. That no sufficient cause now exists for dissolving our relations with the Government of the United States.

4th. That while we are willing to consult with all the Southern States, or with all the United States, in order to secure a final settlement of the sectional troubles in which the Country is involved, we do not mean thereby to indicate that the time has arrived for separate State secession.

5th. That we have heard with profound regret the hasty and as we think inconsiderate action of South Carolina in her attempting not only to secede from the General Government but also her recent interfering with Government property.

6th. That Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney belong to the United States and not to South Carolina, and no action of a mob nor erection of a flag can divest the title to the same.

7th. That we are unwilling to go out of the Union to protect our rights until after we have made a respectful demand for their protection in the Union and that protection be denied us.

8th. That those States south of us now contemplating independent separate State secession, should they carry the same into effect, will thereby in our opinion manifest such a spirit of insane recklessness that in the event our beloved Union should be dissolved it would be unsafe for us again to unite our fortunes with them in a separate confederacy.

9th. That we are utterly opposed, should a dissolution of the Union take place, ever again to unite our fortunes with the New England States, whose citizens we think are primarily responsible for our present troubles.

10th. That any action by our representatives in the Legislature of North Carolina, tending to precipitate the State into a revolution, would not in our opinion reflect the wishes of the people of Robeson County.

11th. That we are opposed to the election of any person by the present State Legislature, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, who is a disunionist.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Standard for publication, with a request that the other papers of the State publish the same.

On motion ordered that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries. On motion the meeting adjourned.

NEILL A. McLEAN, Ch'n.

JAS. A. ROZIER, NOAH MERCER, JOHN A. ROWLAND, } Secretaries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNION MEETING IN STANLY COUNTY.

Upon a very short notice, a large number of the citizens of Stanly County convened in the Court House at Albemarle to take such action as might be deemed proper under the present political condition of the Country.

On motion of W. J. Montgomery, Rev. A. F. Atkins was called to the chair and R. Harris was appointed Secretary. Mr. Montgomery in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting, and moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. W. J. Montgomery, Davidson Hearne, Daniel Freeman, A. C. Smith and Clement Kendall, were appointed to act on said committee, who after a short absence reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our great country, so dear in the memory of the past, and so rich in anticipations for the future, is imperilled, and the Federal Government formed and established by our patriotic ancestors, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," and believed to be the best Government in the world, is greatly endangered:

Resolved, That we do not consider the election of President and Vice President of the United States upon sectional issues when constitutionally elected as Lincoln and Hamlin have been, a sufficient cause to dissolve the Union, but that we deplore their election as a great national calamity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of exhausting all conciliatory and honorable means before we secede from the General Government, and if the Northern States will repeal their unconstitutional and offensive laws, and manifest a willingness to do justice to the South in future, that we are willing to remain in the Union.

Resolved, That South Carolina by refusing to confer with her sister slave States, by spurning their counsel and by her hasty and inconsiderate action, has lost all claim to the aid of North Carolina in any emergency that may arise from said action.

Resolved, That if our rights are interfered with and justice disregarded, thereby making secession or a dissolution of the Union necessary, we prefer a Central Confederacy composed of the border slave States and such of the Free States, friendly to the institution of slavery as are willing to join us, to a Southern or "Cotton Confederacy."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the calling of a Convention of the people as recommended by Gov. Ellis, and that we hereby request our representatives in the Legislature of N. C. to vote against the Bill providing for the calling of said Convention.

The resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

On motion the Secretary was requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting to each of the Representatives of Stanly in the Legislature, and also to the N. C. Argus, Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

Col. Palmer addressed the meeting in his characteristic, sensible and patriotic style.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. F. ATKINS, Ch'n.

R. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Price of Negroes.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes that slaves are selling in that market at from 40 to 50 per cent. less than they realized before the election.

SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In McLean v. McPhaul, from Robeson, in Equity, demurrer sustained. In Floyd v. Martin, in Equity, from Bertie, declaring that there is no error in the decree appealed from. In Crump v. McKay, from Robeson, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. In Smitherman v. Allen, in Equity, from Montgomery, sustaining demurrer and dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Morse v. Nixon, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Davis v. Goldston, from Harnett, affirming the judgment. In Covington v. Buie, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. In Short v. Currie, from Moore, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

By MANLY, J. In Clemmons v. Sanderson, in Equity, from Craven, dismissing the bill. In McLean v. Murchison, directing a venire de novo. In Hanna v. Ingram, from Anson, affirming the judgment. In Morrison v. McNeill, from Moore, directing a venire de novo.

We have no doubt many of the people of South Carolina begin to feel that they are, literally, houseless and homeless, and "breadless" too. It will be a miracle if they do not find themselves in the situation of a young lark who became so desperately in love that he neglected entirely his work and let his business go to destruction; when at last he succeeded in marrying his adorable dulcinea, said he, "before I was married, I thought I needed nothing in this world but Nance Hunt; but after I got married I soon learned that I needed everything but Nance Hunt." Before South Carolina seceded, her people thought they needed nothing but secession; they may soon feel that they need everything else but secession.

Greens. Patriot.

Meeting of the Border States.—The Committee on the part of the Border States, Mr. Crittenden, chairman, held its second meeting on Friday night, and at twelve o'clock adopted the following propositions:

Recommending a repeal of all personal liberty bills.

An efficient amending of the fugitive slave law, preventing kidnapping, equalizing commissioners' fees, &c.

That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the dockyards, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. That the line of 36° 30′ shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States, and in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited; south of that line neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and when any Territory, containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The committee represented at its meeting Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

This report was agreed to under circumstances leading to the hope that it will be accepted by overwhelming majorities of all the parties into which Congress is divided.—*Star.*

Mayor Wood Recommends the Secession of New York City.—Mayor Wood sent in his Message Monday night, and as anticipated by a previous despatch, recommends the secession of the city of New York from the State, and the formation of a free city. He was not prepared, however, to recommend violent measures.

The Charleston Fortifications.—An "Engineer Officer" gives the following statement of the distances of the forts from Charleston city and from each other:

Fort Sumter is three and three-eighths miles from Charleston, one and one-eighth miles from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town. These measurements are correct, being taken from the latest surveys made by the United States Coast Survey.

ROCK SPRING ACADEMY.

THE sixth session of this institution will open on the 18th of January, 1861, and continue for twenty weeks. The Academy is situated 10 miles southwest of Hillsboro', and 12 miles west of Chapel Hill, in a very moral and healthy community, and apart from all vices that tend to demoralize and corrupt the youth, and where every necessary requisite for securing an education is extended. Our discipline and instruction claim to be equalled by few and excelled by none. We prepare students for college, or for the ordinary business of life. The terms are as follows:

Classical or Scientific course,		$20
Higher English	"	15
Elementary	"	10

Board can be had at $37 per session, including all expenses. T. D. Oldham, Jas. F. Miner and others will take boarders. They are living very convenient. For further particulars address

WM. P. OLDHAM, Principal.

Oaks P. O., Orange Co., N. C., Dec. 12 83-18J

Statesville Classical School.

C. M. & J. B. ANDREWS, Principals.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, now permanently located at Statesville, Iredel county, N. C., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861.

The PREPARATORY COURSE and CLASSES embrace a period of four years.

Students will be prepared for COLLEGE, or by a thorough course in the classics, for TEACHING or BUSINESS. DAILY exercises in TACTICS and DRILL.

Board can be obtained in the family of one of the Principals at $9 00.

Tuition and Board, one-half in advance.

Address Principals, Statesville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-4w.

BUFFALO ACADEMY,

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on the 1st Monday of February, under the supervision of Rev. N. T. Bowden and C. W. Shaw. Young men will be prepared for College; and we shall have special regard to the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of the mind.

Tuition, $8, $10 and 12 50 per Session. Board may be had at $8 per month.

Rev. N. T. BOWDEN,
C. W. SHAW.

Dec. 15. 81-6t*

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in January, 1861. It is located at the Jackson Springs, in Moore County, celebrated for the Medical properties of the water. Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 to $8 per month. Tuition, $8, 12 50, and $16 per Session.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Jackson Springs, Moore Co., Dec. 22. 81-*4t

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

MALE AND FEMALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.

Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of Jan'y 1861

Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female deparment in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.

Dec'r 7. 77*2m

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be seen regularly at his Office on Person Street, two doors East of the Market, during the hours of from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Oct. 1. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

Joseph W. Barbour,

INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last Summer's COURT, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 53tf

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.

Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 22. 63tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

Carolinian 6 months.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.

Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE fifth Session of this School will commence on the second Monday in Jan'y 1861.

Tuition, $6, $10 and $15 per session of five months. Board, including washing, fuel, lights, room and furniture, per month $6 50.

For further particulars send to the Principal for a Catalogue.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., Dec'r 24. 82*3t

CLARK & TURLINGTON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,

SOUTH WATER STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited.

On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.

Oct. 17, 1860. 68tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber last April, my Negro Man CHARLES; he is full blooded negro, round features, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left, from 155 to 160, age about 28 years. He has a scar under one of his ears caused by a cut, the scar has protruded out, and very much resembles a wen. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering him to me at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

SHOCKLEY L. GIBSON, for JANE McNAIR.

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1860. 82-tf

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Lauchlin Campbell, Daniel B. Campbell, Angus Munn and wife Jane, John W. Matthews and wife Sarah, Roderick McDonald and wife Susannah, Polly Campbell, Flora Campbell, Margaret Campbell, vs. James S Harrington, Adm'r of Catharine McLean, Dec'd., Dugald Campbell, the Heirs of Alex'r B. Campbell.

Petition to Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dugald Campbell and Sarah, Malcom James and others, children of Alexander B. Campbell, dec'd, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday in December, A. D. 1860.

85*6t] BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clerk.

North Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1860.

Reuben Pearce, Adm'r of Keziah Pearce, dec'd, vs. Thomas M. Pearce, Polly Maness, Margaret Pearce, Jesse Murray and wife Jane, and the Heirs-at-Law of Ferebee Moore, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Spinks.

Petition for final Settlement and Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs-at-law of Ferebee Moore, and the heirs-at-law of Molly Spinks, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants of the pendency of this suit, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February 1861, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in November 1860. Issued 15th Dec'r 1860. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

Jan'y 4. 85*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, Isham P. Watters vs. Robert McKenzie, Albert Peacock.

IN EQUITY.—Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Albert Peacock, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Albert Peacock to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Robeson County, on the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1860.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 83*6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Malcom P. Morrison vs. Yancey B. Howell.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and replevy or plead, or Judgment pro confesso will be had against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of September, A. D. 1860. R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

Dec'r 14. 83*6t

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th January, 1861.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, with an able and experienced corps of assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his Lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding Department, thus giving the School more of the family element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

Catalogues giving particulars as to the course of study, expenses, &c., will be furnished on application to the Principal, Rev. D. Johnson, at Gilopolis, N. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec. 27, 1860. 83*4t

School at Haywood.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence Jan'y 14, 1861.

In addition to the ordinary Academic course, Military tactics will be introduced: and for this purpose the aid of a competent officer has been secured. Every student will be required to comply with the regulations of this department. No extra charge will be made. Rates of tuition and board as last advertised. For further particulars address,

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Dec'r 31. 83*3t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

NEW GOODS!

A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Groceries.

Also, a Large and General Assortment o
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67*3mpd

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit.

E. LILLY.

Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH. N. G DANIEL,

Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 6*1ypd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Jackson Davis vs. John P. Fuller.

Original Attachment and Levy made—Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case, John P. Fuller, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John P. Fuller to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or answer to said Attachment, or the Conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1860.

86*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Worth & Utley vs. John Eccles.

Attachment, Levy and Garnishment—Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant, John Eccles, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and there to plead or replevy, or the Conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on and in the hands of the Garnishee, will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1860.

86*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES; MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL TURNING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing and Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use. We are recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make it lively day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about five miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 81tf

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79ly

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants,

75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85, Duane St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 80tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can truthfully, and conscientiously, and unhesitatingly say, in confidence and truth, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfil